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THOR OF "SERIES OF SCHOOL READERS;" "ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORDS;" "ELEMENTARY AND ELOCUTIONARY CHART," ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

HIS New Speller, Definer, and Analyzer, is three- in design, as the name implies. It leads the ıer gradually through all those elementary les- in language, which are essential to a complete wledge of the sounds of individual letters, and various combinations of the same, when em- ed to form syllables and words.

Vith the forms and sounds of words, that is, with *spelling* and *pronunciation*, it deals thoroughly; it by no means stops here. It employs almost y possible expedient for the development of their *ings* also: comparing and contrasting them with another, unfolding their significations by ıal definitions, and everywhere rendering prom- t those distinctions which are likely to escape the ce of youth.

ı pursuance of this object, also, the latter portion ıe volume is devoted to a brief, though system- and comprehensive course of instruction in the ysis of Derivative and Compound words. This ɔne in a manner so simple, and, at the same time, ıorough, it is believed, as to furnish an easy, in- sting, and quite sufficient introduction to the y of Etymological Analysis, as presented in any he larger works on this subject, but especially to recently published by the author of this Series.*

The title of the work referred to above, is "SANDERS' ANALYSIS NGLISH WORDS.

In reference to this part of the work, we cheer fully acknowledge our obligations to James N. McElli gott, LL.D., of this city, with whose consent and tha of the publishers, we have adopted, in the main, th plan of instruction pursued in his well-known Ana lytical Manual and Young Analyzer—works deserv edly in high repute in almost every part of th country. Our aim, however, has been to *simplif* that plan, and bring it more fully within the com prehension of younger pupils; and in this, as w hope, our efforts have not been altogether unsuc cessful.

Throughout the entire book the teacher will fin every thing carefully adapted to the wants of th class-room. Every lesson, or exercise, is marked ou and numbered, and so arranged and explained, tha the pupil has no need to waste his teacher's tim with inquiries, as to *what*, or *how much* he shall tak at once, or *how* the lesson is to be studied. To him especially, who is charged with the instruction o many pupils at the same time, this feature of th work can not fail to be highly acceptable.

Here and there, too, at suitable intervals, will b found appropriate Reading Lessons; and, that th nature of youth, "studious of change," may fin even in the Spelling Book, the gratifications o variety, the book is occasionally enlivened an adorned with pleasing pictorial illustrations.

With this brief outline of what is contained i the following pages, the New Speller, Definer, an Analyzer is respectfully submitted.

SANDERS'

NEW SPELLER,

DEFINER AND ANALYZER.

SECTION I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY signifies *correct spelling.* It treats, therefore, of letters, syllables, and words.

LETTERS are marks or characters which represent the sounds of the human voice, used in speaking.

The number of letters in the English language is twenty-six; viz., a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

These letters have each two forms, distinguished as *capitals and small letters.*

There are, moreover, three different sorts, or styles of letters commonly employed in English, all which appear, in the table on page 18.

A SYLLABLE is a letter, or a combination of letters, uttered by one emission of the voice, as; *a, art.*

A WORD is a syllable, or a combination of syllables, significant of an idea: as *man.*

A word of *one* syllable is called a MONOSYLLABLE.

A word of *two* syllables is called a DISSYLLABLE.

A word of three syllables is called a TRISYLLABLE.

A word of *four* or *more* syllables is called a POLYSYLLABLE.

Words are either primitive, derivative, simple, or compound.

A PRIMITIVE WORD is one derived from no other word; as, *love*, *fear*.

DERIVATIVE WORDS are those formed from primitives, by means of prefixes and suffixes;* as, *lovely*, *fearful*, *return*.

A SIMPLE WORD is one that is not compounded; as, *ship*, *wreck*.

A COMPOUND WORD is one that is composed of two or more simple ones; as, *shipwreck*, *nevertheless*.

Every word of more than one syllable, has one of them accented.

ACCENT is that particular stress of voice by which one syllable of a word is distinguished above others; as, *hope' less*, *dis pose'*.

A *secondary* accent is sometimes given to one or more syllables, besides that which receives the *primary* accent; as, *ed'' u cate'*, *sat' is fac'' tion*.

ORTHOEPY is the art of pronouncing words with propriety.

QUESTIONS.—What is Orthography? What are letters? How many letters in the English language? What is a syllable? What is a word? What is a Primitive word? &c. &c.

Teachers will extend the questions as they may think it expedient.

* For a larger account of Primitives, Derivatives, &c., see page 138. Also, SANDERS' ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORDS.

SECTION II.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A VOWEL, is a letter representing a free, uninterrupted sound of the voice. The vowels are A, E, I, O, U, W, and Y.

I, U, W, and Y, however, are sometimes consonants.

I is a consonant, when followed by a vowel in the same syllable, preceded by the accent, as in *al'ien.*

U is always a consonant after *q*, as in *quit*, and sometimes after *g* and *s*, as in *anguish*, *suasion.*

W is a consonant in all cases, except when *a*, *e*, or *o* immediately precedes it in the same syllable.

Y is a consonant, when it immediately precedes a vowel in the same syllable.

A CONSONANT is a letter representing a sound of the voice, modified by some interruption from the organs of speech.

A DIPHTHONG is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as, *oi* in *oil.*

A diphthong, in which one of the vowels is not sounded, is said to be impure, or improper.

The pure diphthongs in English are four; viz., *oi* in *voice*, *oy* in *boy*, *ou* in *loud*, and *ow* in *now.* *Ou* and *ow*, however, are sometimes impure diphthongs.

The impure diphthongs are usually reckoned twenty-four; viz., *ae*, *ai*, *au*, *aw*, *ay*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ew*, *ey*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *oa*, *oe*, *oo*, *ou*, *ow*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uy.*

A TRIPHTHONG is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as, *uoy* in *buoy*; *ieu* in *lieu.*

There are in English forty-three elementary sounds: eighteen being vowels, and twenty-five consonants.

ELEMENTARY SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Tonics.

Element.		Power.
1.—¹A	as in	*A*pe.
2.—²A	"	*A*rm.
3.—³A	"	*A*ll.
4.—⁴A	"	*A*t.
5.—⁵A	"	C*a*re.
6.—⁶A	"	*A*sk.
7.—¹E	"	*E*ve.
8.—²E	"	*E*nd.
9.—¹I	"	*I*ce.
10.—²I	"	*I*t.
11.—¹O	"	*O*ld.
12.—²O	"	D*o*.
13.—³O	"	*O*x.
14.—¹U	"	T*u*ne.
15.—²U	"	*U*p.
16.—³U	"	P*u*ll.
17.—OI	"	*Oi*l.
18.—OU	"	*Ou*t.

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Sub-tonics.

19.—B	as in	*B*at.
20.—D	"	*D*un.

Sub-tonics.

Element.		Power.
21.—G	as in	*G*un.
22.—J	"	*J*et.
23.—L	"	*L*et.
24.—M	"	*M*an.
25.—N	"	*N*ot.
26.—R	"	*R*un.
27.—V	"	*V*ent.
28.—W	"	*W*ent.
29.—Y	"	*Y*es.
30.—¹Z	"	*Z*eal.
31.—²Z	"	*A*zure.
32.—NG	"	Si*ng*.
33.—TH	"	*Th*y.

A-tonics.

34.—F	as in	*F*it.
35.—H	"	*H*at.
36.—K	"	*K*id.
37.—P	"	*P*it.
38.—S	"	*S*in.
39.—T	"	*T*op.
40.—CH	"	*Ch*at.
41.—SH	"	*Sh*un.
42.—TH	"	*Th*in.
43.—WH	"	*Wh*en.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE VOWEL ELEMENTS.

1st. For *Long* ¹A, we have *ai*, as in *sail*; *au* in *gauge*; *ay* in *lay*; *ea* in *great*; *ei* in *deign*; *ey* in *they*.

2d. For *Flat* ²A, *au* in *daunt*; *ua* in *guard*; *ea* in *heart*.

3d. For *Broad* ³A, *au* in *pause*; *aw* in *law*; *eo* in *George*; *oa* in *groat*; *o* in *horn*; *ou* in *sought*.

4th. For *Short* ⁴A, *ai* in *plaid*; *ua* in *guaranty*.

5th. For ⁵A before r, *ai* in *hair*; *ea* in *bear*; *ei* in *their*; *e* in *where*.

6th. For *Long* ¹E, *ea* in *weak*; *ei* in *seize*; *ie* in *brief*; *eo* in *people*; *i* in *pique*; *ey* in *key*.

7th. For *Short* ²*E*, *a* in *any*; *ai* in *said*; *ay* in *says*; *ea* in *dead*; *ei* in *heifer*; *eo* in *leopard*; *ie* in *friend*; *ue* in *guess*; *u* in *bury*.
8th. For *Long* ¹I, *ai* in *aisle*; *ei* in *sleight*; *ey* in *eye*; *ie* in *die*; *ui* in *guide*; *uy* in *buy*; *y* in *try*.
9th. For *Short* ²I, *e* in *English*; *ee* in *been*; *ie* in *sieve*; *o* in *woman*; *u* in *busy*; *ui* in *build*; *y* in *symbol*.
10th. For *Long* ¹O, *au* in *hautboy*; *eau* in *beau*; *eo* in *yeoman*; *ew* in *sew*; *oa* in *boat*; *oe* in *hoe*; *ou* in *soul*; *ow* in *flow*.
11th. For *Long Slender* ²O, *oe* in *shoe*; *ou* in *soup*.
12th. For *Short* ²O, *a* in *was*; *ou* in *hough*; *ow* in *knowledge*.
13th. For *Long* ¹U, *eau* in *beauty*; *eu* in *feud*; *ew* in *dew*; *ue* in *cue*; *ui* in *suit*; *ou* in *your*.
14th. For *Short* ²U, *e* in *her*; *i* in *sir*; *oe* in *does*; *o* in *love*; *y* in *myrrh*.
15th. For *Short Slender* ²U, *o* in *wolf*; *ou* in *would*.
16th. For OI, *oy* in *joy*.
17th. For OU, *ow* in *now*.

How many substitutes has long A? What are they? &c.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE CONSONANT ELEMENTS.

1st. For F we have *gh*, as in *laugh*; *ph* in *sphere*.
2d. For J, *g* in *gem*, *gin*, *gyre*.
3d. For K, *c* in *can*; *ch* in *chord*; *gh* in *hough*; *q* in *quit*.
4th. For S, *c* in *cent*, *cion*, *cygnet*.
5th. For T, *d* in *faced*; *phth* in *phthisic*.
6th. For V, *f* in *of*; *ph* in *Stephen*.
7th. For Y, *i* in *onion*, *valiant*.
8th. For ¹Z, *c* in *suffice*; *s* in *is*; *x* in *Xerxes*.
9th. For ²Z, *s* in *treasure*; *z* in *azure*; *si* in *fusion*; *zi* in *glazier*.
10th. For NG, *n* in *conch*; *anker*.
11th. For SH, *ce* in *ocean*; *ci* in *social*; *ch* in *chaise*; *si* in *pension*; *s* in *sure*; *ss* in *issue*; *ti* in *notion*.
12th. For CH, *ti* in *fustian*, *mixtion*.

B, D, G, H, L, M, N, P, and R, have no substitutes.

How many substitutes has F? What are they? &c.

SECTION III.

REMARKS ON THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

THE VOWELS.

A. The sound of *a*, as in *was*, is equivalent to the 3d sound of *o*, as in *ox*. See substitutes for the Vowel Elements, 12th; page 11.

E. The sound of *e*, as in *they*, is equivalent to the 1st sound of *a*, as in *ape;* the sound of *e*, as in *her*,—to the 2d sound of *u*, as in *fur;* and the sound of *e*, as in *been*,—to the 2d sound of *i*, as in *kin*. See substitutes 1st, 14th, and 9th; pages 10 and 11.

I. The sound of *i*, as in *pique*, is equivalent to the 1st sound of *e*, as in *eke;* and the sound of *i*, as in *sir*,—to the 2d sound of *u*, as in *pur*. See substitutes 6th and 14th: pages 10 and 11.

O. The sound of *o*, as in *for*, is equivalent to the 3d sound of *a*, as in *war;* the sound of *o*, as in *wool*,—to the 3d sound of *u*, as in *pull;* and the sound of *o*, as in *love*,—to the 2d sound of *u*, as in *dun*. See substitutes 3d, 15th and 14th.

U. The sound of *u*, as in *bury*, is equivalent to the 2d sound of *e*, as in *very;* and the sound of *u*, as in *busy*,—to the 2d sound of *i*, as in *dizzy*. See substitutes 7th and 9th.

W. The sound of *w*, as in *pew*, is equivalent to the 1st sound of *u*, as in *due*. See substitute 13th.

Y. The sound of *y*, as in *dry*, is equivalent to the 1st sound of *i*, as in *die*; the sound of *y*, as in *hymn*,—to the 2d sound of *i*, as in *dim*; and the sound of *y*, as in *myrtle*,—to the 2d sound of *u*, as in *turtle*. See substitutes 8th, 9th, and 14th.

OY. The sound of *oy*, as in *toy*, is equivalent to *oi*, as in *toil*. See substitute 16th.

OW. The sound of *ow*, as in *town*, is equivalent to *ou*, as in *noun*. See substitute 17th.

THE CONSONANTS.

B has but one sound, as in *bib*. It is silent before *t*, and after *m*, in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *dumb*.

C, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and *t*, has a hard sound like *k*, as in *can*, *cot*, *cup*, *clan*, *crag*, *act*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has a soft sound like *s*, as in *cent*, *cite*, *ci'on*, *fac'et*. In some words it sounds like *z*, as in *sice*, *suffice*, &c. It is sometimes silent, as in *Czar*, *indict*, *victuals*. See substitutes for the Consonant Elements 3d, 4th, 8th; page 11.

D has no substitute; when, however, the syllable *ed* is preceded by the A-tonics, or sharp consonants *c*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *x*, *ch*, *sh*, *th*, *qu*, or *gh* sounded like *f*, the *e* is silent, and *d* is joined to the preceding syllable, and sounds like *t*. Thus, *chas ed*, *vex ed*, are pronounced *chaste*, *vext*, &c. See substitute 5th; page 11.

F, in the word *of*, sounds like *v*. But when compounded with *here*, *there*, *where*, the *f* ret its proper sound ; as, *hereof*, *thereof*, *whereof*. never silent. See substitute 6th.

G, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, has a hard sound, a *gay*, *go*, *gun*, *glen*, *grip*. Before *e*, *i*, and has a soft sound like *j*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *ag'ile*. In some words, however, *g*, before and *y*, retains its hard sound, as in *get*, *give*, *gy*. G is silent before *m* or *n* in the same syll as in *phlegm*, *gnat*. See substitute 2d.

H is the mark of an aspirate, or rough breathing heard in the words *he*, *hue*, &c. It is si after *r*, and at the end of a syllable, prec by a vowel, as in *rhyme*, *ah*, *oh*.

J has the same sound as soft *g*, as in *jibe*. J is n silent.

K has but one sound, as in *ken*. It is always si before *n* in the same syllable, as in *knife*.

L has but one sound, as in *lame*. It is someti silent before *d*, *f*, *k*, *m*, and *v*, as in *would*, *walk*, *calm*, *salve*.

M has but one sound, as in *man*. It is silent be *n*, as in *mne mon'ics*.

N, except when a substitute for *ng*, (see p. 11.), has one sound, as in *nut*. It is silent when precede *l* or *m*, in the same syllable, as in *kiln*, *hymn*.

P has but one sound, as in *pip*, except in *cupbo* *clapboard*, where it is sounded like *b*. It is si before *n*, and sometimes before *s* and *t* in same syllable, as in *pneu mat'ics*, *psalm*, *receip*

Q has the sound of *k*, as in *quit*. Q is never silent. See substitute 3d.

R, before a consonant, and at the end of words and syllables, has a smooth sound, as in *barb*, *bar'ter*; before a vowel its sound is rough, or slightly trilled, as in *river*, *ripple*. R is never silent.

S has a sharp, hissing sound, as in *sin*. It sometimes has the sound of *z*, as in *was*; of *sh*, as in *sure*; and of *zh*, when followed by *u*, preceded by a vowel, as in *pleasure*. It is sometimes silent, as in *isle*. See substitutes 8th, 11th, and 9th.

T has but one sound, as in *ten*. It is silent after *s* before *le* or *en*, as in *thistle*, *hasten*.

V has but one sound, as in *valve*. It is never silent.

W, when a consonant, has but one sound, as in *went*. *Wh* is pronounced as if the *h* preceded *w*, as in *when*, &c. Some, however, regard the combination *wh*, as representing a single vocal element. See ATONICS, p. 10.

X has the sound of *ks*, as in *vex*; of *gz*, as in *exalt*, and of *z*, at the beginning of Greek names, as in *Xenophon*.

Y, when a consonant, has but one sound, as in *yet*.

Z has its proper sound, as in *zeal*, and sometimes the sound of *zh*, as in *azure*. See substitute 9th.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

The Consonants *ch*, *sh*, *th*, *ng*, *gh*, and *ph*, represent the sounds or combination of sounds specified in the following illustrations. These combinations of letters are here called Double Consonants.

CH has the sound of *tch*, as in *church*; the sound of *k*, as in *chord*, and of *sh*, as in *chaise*. Ch is silent, as in *schism*. See substitutes 3d and 11th.

SH has but one sound, as in *shop*.

TH has a sharp sound, as in *thin*, and a flat sound, as in *this*. See Sub-tonics and A-tonics 33 and 42; page 10.

NG has a nasal sound, as in *sing*, and the sound of *nj* when followed by *e* in the same syllable, as in *singe*. In some words the sound of *g* is inserted after that of *ng*, as in *anger*, pronounced *ang'ger*. See substitute 10th; page 11.

GH has the sound of *f*, as in *laugh*, and of *k*, as in *hough*. The *h* is silent, as in *ghost*, and the *g* and *h* are both sometimes silent, as in *might*. See substitutes 1st and 3d.

PH has the sound of *f*, as in *sphere*; and of *v*, as in *Stephen*. See substitutes 1st and 6th.

COMBINATIONS.

The Combinations *ce*, *ci*, *si*, *ti*, and *zi*, represent the following sounds: namely,

CE, *ci*, *si*, and *ti*, have the sound of *sh* before a vowel, when preceded by an accented syllable, as in *o'cean*, *so'cial*, *pen'sion*, *no'tion*. See substitute 11th.

SI and *zi* have the sound of *zh* before a vowel, when preceded by an accented syllable, as in *fu'sion*, *gla'zier*. See substitute 9th.

TI has the sound of *ch* before a vowel, when preceded by an accented syllable, ending with *s* or *x*, as in *fus'tian*, *mix'tion*. See substitute 12th.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long, as in māte, mēte, mīte, mōte, mūte, drȳ.
as in fär.
as in fa̤ll.
as in wha̤t.
as in câre.
as in lȧst.
as in hêir.
like long *a*, as in pre̤y.
as in hĕr.
ike long *e*, as in shïre.
as in bĭrd.
as in möve.
ike short *u*, as in lŏve.
as in wo̤lf.

oo, as in moon.
o̤o̤, as in lo̤o̤k.
ṳ, as in fṳll.
û, as in rûde.
ў, as in mўrrh.
c, or ch hard, like *k*, as i can, chord.
c soft, like *s*, as in cite.
ch, as much.
c̄h, like *sh*, as in c̄haise.
ġ soft, like *j*, as in ġem.
g hard, as in get.
$, like *z*, as in i$.
s, as in sin.
t̄h, as in t̄his.
th, as in thin.

he double accent (″) is used when *n* has the sound of *ng*, as in *an″ ger*, page 16); also, when the sound (*sh*) of *ci* or *ti* is drawn back to preceding syllable, as in *spe″ cial*, *in i″ tiate*.
n the following work, all letters printed in *Italics* are silent. This ever, is done only where mistakes in pronunciation are otherwise ly to be made.

EXERCISES IN THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

elling.	Pronunciation.	Spelling.	Pronunciation.
ai$e	shāze	*k*now*l*′ edge	nol′ edj
lm	säm	fac ile	fas il
*ugh*t	na̤t	wa̤*l*k *e*d	wa̤kt
$m	kazm	suf fīce′	suf fīze′
ēre	sfēre	po lïce	po lēēce
e*g*m	flem	ex a̤lt	egz a̤lt
$e	gīze	an″ guish	ang′ gwish
nc*e*	kwins	rī*gh*t eous	rī chus
sts	gōsts	whis *tle*	hwis sl
p	soop	o cean	o shun
gue	tung	pär tial	pär shal
y	*th*ā	mix tion	mix chun
ough	throo	glā zier	glā zhur
	shure	diph thong	dif thong

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.		ITALIC LETTERS.		OLD ENGLISH.	
a	A	*a*	*A*	a	A
b	B	*b*	*B*	b	B
c	C	*c*	*C*	c	C
d	D	*d*	*D*	d	D
e	E	*e*	*E*	e	E
f	F	*f*	*F*	f	F
g	G	*g*	*G*	g	G
h	H	*h*	*H*	h	H
i	I	*i*	*I*	i	I
j	J	*j*	*J*	j	J
k	K	*k*	*K*	k	K
l	L	*l*	*L*	l	L
m	M	*m*	*M*	m	M
n	N	*n*	*N*	n	N
o	O	*o*	*O*	o	O
p	P	*p*	*P*	p	P
q	Q	*q*	*Q*	q	Q
r	R	*r*	*R*	r	R
s	S	*s*	*S*	s	S
t	T	*t*	*T*	t	T
u	U	*u*	*U*	u	U
v	V	*v*	*V*	v	V
w	W	*w*	*W*	w	W
x	X	*x*	*X*	x	X
y	Y	*y*	*Y*	y	Y
z	Z	*z*	*Z*	z	Z
&		*&*		&	

CLASSIFICATION OF THE LETTERS.*

a	A	b	B
e	E	d	D
i	I	p	P
o	O	q	Q
u	U	g	G
m	M	c	C
n	N	t	T
r	R	l	L
s	S	h	H
v	V	k	K
w	W	f	F
x	X	j	J
z	Z	y	Y

SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U V

W X Y Z &

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t

u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

* In teaching the Alphabet, it is recommended that not more than three or four letters be presented to the mind of the child at once. When these are thoroughly mastered, let him be taught three or four more, and so on until he is familiar with the whole. The pupil should learn the vowels first; and, when he has learned three or four consonants, let him join vowels and consonants, and so form words and syllables; as, *he is in, we go up, &c.*

SECTION IV.

Exercise 1.

WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

be	ye	no	by
he	go	so	fy
me	ho	do	my
we	lo	to	ah

Exercise 2.

am	ax	it	ox
an	if	of	oh
as	in	on	up
at	is	or	us

Exercise 3.

It is an ox.	Do we go in?
It is my ox.	We do go in.
Is it an ax?	He is to go.
It is my ax.	Is he by me?
He is at it.	He is by us.

Exercise 4.

Do we go in, as ye go up?
No; we go up, as ye go in.
If it be so, he is to go on.
Is he to do it as ye do?
Oh no! he is to do it as we do.

SECTION V.

Exercise 5.

WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

cab	had	gag	ram	ran
dab	pad	rag	ban	tan
gab	sad	sag	can	cap
nab	dag	tag	fan	hap
gad	fag	ham	pan	map

Exercise 6.

tap	rat	bed	gem	pen
cat	sat	fed	hem	ten
hat	vat	ted	den	wen
mat	pax	leg	hen	let
pat	wax	peg	men	met

Exercise 7.

net	jib	fid	rid	wig
pet	nib	hid	fig	fin
yet	rib	kid	jig	hin
bib	bid	lid	pig	kin
fib	did	mid	rig	pin

Exercise 8.

tin	pip	tip	kit	sit
lip	rip	bit	lit	nit
nip	sip	fit	pit	fix

mix	bob	job	rob	hod
pix	cob	lob	sob	nod
six	fob	mob	cod	pod

EXERCISE 9.

dog	lop	got	cub	bug
hog	pop	pot	dub	dug
jog	sop	rot	hub	hug
log	top	sot	tub	jug
cop	cot	box	bud	lug
hop	dot	fox	cud	mug

EXERCISE 10.

pug	rum	sup	nut	end
rug	bun	cur	rut	fly
tug	gun	pur	car	ply
gum	nun	cut	par	pry
hum	cup	hut	tar	sky
lum	pup	jut	arm	sly

EXERCISE 11.

gas	for	she	ilk	egg
yam	nor	and	imp	ell
get	pus	ash	ink	err
gig	sol	asp	elk	off
his	yon	ice	elm	oft

EXERCISE 12.

READING LESSON.

The cow is in the lot.
The pig is in the sty.
The cat is on the mat.
The cat can mew and pur.
The boy is by his dog.
The fox can run to his den.
How the dog and fox do run!

EXERCISE 13.

The bat can eat a fly.
A bat can fly in the air.
The fly can sip the dew.
The owl can eat a hen.
The cat can eat a rat.
The ape can eat a nut.
Can you eat a nut, too?

SECTION VI.

EXERCISES ILLUSTRATING THE TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

EXERCISE 14.

WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

The sound of *A*, as in *ape*, and of *A*, as in *care*.

bābe	cāge	dāle	lāne	mâre
lace	cake	gale	nape	vāse
dace	lake	dame	rape	rate
cade	make	lame	tape	pave
jade	rake	bane	câre*	gave
safe	sake	cane	dâre	save

EXERCISE 15.

The sound of *I*, as in *ice*.

dīce	fīfe	dīme	wīne	dīve
lice	rife	dine	pipe	five
mice	wife	mine	wipe	hive
hide	bile	nine	fire	hind
ride	mile	pine	tire	rind
side	tile	vine	wire	pint

EXERCISE 16.

The sound of *O*, as in *old*.

lōbe	jōke	dōme	tōne	wōre
robe	poke	bone	cope	yore
code	yoke	cone	lope	dote
node	dole	hone	rope	hove
coke	mole	lone	tope	wove

* The *a*, in such words as *care*, *bare*, *fare*, *fair*, though not exactly the same in sound as in *ape*, *fate*, and the other examples given above, is still so nearly the same, that we have chosen, with Dr. Webster, to place these words all under the same head. Care, however, should be taken not to pronounce these words in two syllables; as *ca er*, *fa er*, &c.

Exercise 17.

The sound of *A*, as in *arm*, and of *A*, as in *ask*.

lärd	märl	cärp	tȧsk	wȧft
lark	farm	harp	hȧsp	ẹhär
park	barn	cart	gȧsp	scar
carl	darn	dart	rȧsp	spar
harl	yarn	bȧsk	rȧft	star

Exercise 18.

The sound of *A*, as in *at*.

drab	clam	flap	hack	camp
scab	cram	slap	jack	lamp
slab	sham	snap	pack	samp
brad	slam	chat	land	cash
shad	bran	plat	hang	dash
crag	scan	slat	rang	gash
snag	span	spat	hank	hash
stag	clap	flax	sank	mash

Exercise 19.

The sound of *E*, as in *end*, and of *E*, as in *her*.

fled	delf	send	wept	lest
sled	self	tend	gĕrm	nest
sped	yelk	dent	tĕrm	pest
beck	tell	lent	fĕrn	vest
neck	yell	pent	vĕrb	mess
held	yelp	vent	mesh	next
weld	welt	kept	desk	text

Exercise 20.

The sound of *I*, as in *it*.

crib	swig	spin	flip	frit
skid	slim	twin	grip	grit
slid	chin	chip	ship	slit
brig	grin	clip	snip	spit
prig	shin	drip	trip	twit

Exercise 21.

kick	sift	wing	dish	mill
lick	milt	kink	disk	pill
nick	tilt	mink	lisp	rill
rick	wilt	tink	wisp	sill
tick	pimp	wink	fist	hiss
wick	ling	lint	fill	miss

Exercise 22.

The sound of *O*, as in *ox*.

snob	from	scot	romp	loll
plod	chop	shot	fond	boss
shod	drop	trot	font	loss
trod	shop	mock	cost*	moss
frog	slop	sock	tost	ross
grog	clot	loft	doll	toss

Exercise 23.

The sound of *U*, as in *up*.

chub	plug	slur	such	tuck
grub	slug	spur	buck	bulb
snub	chum	plus	duck	hulk
stub	drum	shut	luck	gulp
spud	spun	smut	muck	pulp
stud	stun	much	puck	bump

Exercise 24.

dump	lung	lunt	husk	hull
hump	pung	runt	dusk	lull
bump	sung	surd	musk	mull
rump	junk	burn	rusk	buff
fund	punk	gush	bust	cuff
bung	sunk	mush	lust	luff
hung	hunt	busk	rust	muff

* The sound of *o*, as in *cost*, *loss*, is somewhat lengthened from tha of *o*, in *not*, and yet not so long as that of *o*, in *nor*.

Exercise 25.—Reading Lesson.

A good book will teach us good things.
We must try to learn as much as we can.
We must do good to them that hate us.
We must love those who do not love us.
We must seek to do all the good we can.
This earth is not our place of rest.
Our days, months, and years will soon pass away.
If God be our friend, we have naught to fear.

SECTION VII.

EXERCISES ILLUSTRATING THE TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

Exercise 26.

The sound of *A*, as in *ape*, and of *A*, as in *care*.

brāce	drāke	mānge	swâre	shāve
glade	flake	crape	crāte	slave
shade	snake	scrape	skate	stave
spade	spake	grape	slate	braze
stage	swale	spâre	state	craze
crake	whale	squâre	taste	glaze

Exercise 27.

The sound of *A*, as in *arm*, and of *A*, as in *ask*.

äre	stärk	pärse	slȧnt	stȧnch
farce	chart	parts	chȧnce	chȧff
parch	carve	harsh	dȧnce	rȧff
starch	starve	mar$	glȧnce	brȧss
shark	scarf	flȧsk	prȧnce	glȧss
spark	scarp	pȧnt*	trȧnce	grȧss

* "The sound of *a* in *far*, *daunt*, &c., and its sound in *fast*, *pant*, &c., being radically the same, is represented by the same character; yet in words like *fast*, *clasp*, *asp*, *pass*, *waft*, *path*, *pant*, &c., the sound is not so much prolonged as in *far*, and in such words as *dance*, *advantage*, it is shortened still more; and by some, is changed into the sound of *a*, as in *fat*."—Dr. Webster.

Exercise 28.

The sound of *A*, as in *at*.

clack	brand	twang	crank	clamp
crack	gland	brant	drank	cramp
quack	stand	cant	plank	scamp
smack	slang	plant	prank	stamp
stack	sprang	scant	shank	scalp

Exercise 29.

clash	splash	swam	hatch	strap
crash	trash	hast	latch	flange
flash	scrag	shall	ratch	rapt
plash	shag	shalt	scratch	spa$m
slash	swag	batch	snatch	valve

Exercise 30.

The sound of *E*, as in *eve*.

trēē	bēēf	kēēp	snēēr	scrēēn
spree	reef	peep	sheet	chee$e
bleed	eel	sheep	sleet	sneeze
breed	feel	sweep	street	squeeze
freed	keel	weep	fleece	wheeze
weed	reel	leer	geese	reeve

Exercise 31.

The sound of *E*, as in *end*, and of *E*, as in *her*.

bench	fence	fledge	wedge	whet
stench	pence	hedge	helm	helve
wench	whence	kedge	whelk	shelve
spend	flense	sedge	whelp	twelve
splent	dredge	sledge	when	spĕrm

Exercise 32.

quĕrn	sketch	sect	vĕrse	shell
flesh	clef	nĕrve	tense	smell
etch	tret	sĕrve	crept	spell
fletch	else	swĕrve	swept	chess
ketch	len$	vĕrge	shelf	cress

Exercise 33.

The sound of *I*, as in *ice*.

brĭbe	strīde	crīme	swīne	quīte
slice	strife	prime	twine	drive
spice	spike	slime	stripe	strive
splice	spile	brine	tripe	prize
twice	while	chine	spire	blind
pride	chime	shine	squire	grind

Exercise 34.

The sound of *I*, as in *it*.

brick	squib	splint	swing	finch
chick	bilge	squint	fringe	inch
click	bridge	ling	hinge	pinch
crick	chink	sling	singe	mince
quid	flint	sting	springe	quince
quiz	print	string	film	since

Exercise 35.

chill	cliff	whiz	hitch	milch
frill	miff	which	stitch	strip
spill	sniff	whisk	witch	strict
still	skiff	whist	switch	shift
swill	stiff	itch	grist	script
squill	whiff	flitch	quilt	rinse

Exercise 36.

The sound of *O*, as in *old*.

brōke	chōre	smōte	dōge	shōrn
spoke	snore	grove	hold	torn
stole	store	clove	gold	worn
crone	swore	drove	host	sworn
prone	cho$e	stove	most	sword
stone	no$e	strove	bolt	porch
grope	pro$e	wove	jolt	door
slope	shote	stroll	pork	floor

Exercise 37.

The sound of *O*, as in *do*.

coo	brood	stool	loop	ro
loo	proof	boom	scoop	go
woo	hoof	loon	sloop	m
*w*ho	roof	moon	swoop	no
mood	spool	noon	troop	*w*l
rood	tool	coop	hoot	*w*l

Exercise 38.

The sound of *U*, as in *tune*, and of *U*, as in *r*

cūbe	dūpe	rûse	trûce	flū
rûde	rûne	yūle	flūke	pr
lūce	tūne	puke	flume	pr

Exercise 39.

The sound of *U*, as in *up*.

dunce	struck	slush	strung	gr
chuck	stuck	clung	stung	st
cluck	blush	flung	swung	pl
pluck	flush	slung	drunk	sl
shuck	plush	sprung	skunk	st

Exercise 40.

bulge	crust	lunch	grudge	su
burse	trust	lurch	sludge	bl
nurse	churn	strut	trudge	sn
purse	spurn	spurt	crutch	st
durst	hunch	scurf	mumps	tr

Exercise 41.

The sound of *A*, as in *all*, and of *O*, as in *for*

tąll	wąrt	hąlt	cork	sto
stall	swart	malt	fork	tor
squall	swarm	spalt	sort	sco
sward	warp	born	snort	ho
quart	scald	horn	stork	go

In the words *squall*, *sward*, *swarm*, &c., are *u* and *w* vowels o
sonants? See page 9.

Exercise 42.

The sound of *O*, as in *ox*, and of *A*, as in *wad*.

block	stock	botch	solve	what
chock	croft	crotch	tong$	squad
clock	frond	notch	wạd	squạsh
crock	frost	chops	wạ$	squạt
flock	dodge	bots	wạsp	swạmp
frock	lodge	copse	wạst	swạn

Exercise 43.

The sound of *U*, as in *full*, and of *O*, as in *wolf*.

fụll	pụss	wọọl	rọọk	stọọk
bull	wọlf	hook	took	hoop
bush	stọọd	look	shook	soot

Exercise 44.

Words containing the pure Diphthongs, *oi* and *oy*, as in *oil*, *joy*.

oil	coif	doit	foist	toi$e
roil	groin	quoit	joint	hoy
soil	loin	joist	voice	toy

Exercise 45.

Words containing the pure Diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, as in *oul*, *now*.

loud	gout	douse	rounce	how
cloud	pout	grouse	gouge	mow
proud	scout	house	lounge	now
couch	shout	mouse	our$	owl
pouch	snout	souse	brow	howl
slouch	spout	spou$e	plow	gown
hound	stout	flounce	scow	crown
round	trout	frounce	town	drown
wound	fount	pounce	brown	brow$e

Exercise 46.—Reading Lesson.

ANN AND HER BIRD.

Ann had a bird by the name of Ned, which she kept in a neat wire cage.

Ann was quite fond of Ned. He would hop round his cage, and sing for an hour at a time.

One day, when Ann went to feed Ned, and give him some drink, she left the door of the cage open, and went out in the yard to play.

Ned flew down on the floor to pick up the crumbs of bread, and the sly old gray cat caught him, and ran off with him.

Ann heard the cry of her bird, and ran to save his life; but she was too late. Her poor bird was dead!

The blood ran out of the wounds which had been made by the sharp nails and teeth of the cat.

Ann took poor Ned, and sat down and wept for a long time, to think she should no more hear the sweet song of her dear bird, and that she had been the cause of his death.

SECTION VIII.

Exercise 47.

Easy words of two syllables, further illustrating the first sound of *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, arranged promiscuously.

bī′ as	dū′ ty	lā′ ma	pō′ ny	sō′ da
bo ny	fu el	li on	po $y	so fa
ca ny	ga la	mi ca	pu ny	so lo
co ny	ha lo	na vy	re al	su et
di al	ha zy	pe an	ri ot	ti dy
di et	he ro	pi ca	ro $y	to ry
du el	ju ry	po em	ru by	ve to
du ly	la dy	po et	sa go	zi on

Exercise 48.

ā′ corn	cī′ der	grā′ vy	mā′ ple	stōn′ y
a pril	clo ver	gro cer	mu $ic	ti ger
bāk er	co lon	grû el	pa per	to per
bi ble	cra dle	i cy	pōk er	trû ant
bi son	cri er	la dle	rīd er	tu lip
bu gle	dīv er	li lac	shāv er	vōt er
caṁ bric	fly ing	lo cust	smōk y	wa fer
chi na	go ing	māk er	spi der	ze bra

Exercise 49.

The sound of *A*, as in *at*.

al′ bum	band′ box	cam′ let	dan″ gle	hand′ y
al um	băr rel	can dle	flan nel	hat ter
an vil	blad der	can dy	gal lon	lad der
ap ple	bran dy	cat tle	gan der	lan cet
at las	cab bage	chap el	gar ret	land ing
asp en	cab in	chap ter	grav el	lan tern
bag pipe	cam el	damp er	ham mer	lap dog

What sound has *s* in the words *posy*, *rosy*, and *music*? Has *g* a hard or soft sound, in the word *tiger*? Why is the word *dangle* marked with a double accent? See page 17.

Exercise 50.

mad′ am	pad′ lock	rack′ et	sat′ in	spat′ ter
mag got	pan cake	rat tle	scam per	stag ger
mal let	pan try	ram rod	shab by	tan ner
man tle	pat ter	sad dle	shag gy	tram ple
pad dle	par rot	sal ad	shan ty	wag on

Exercise 51.

Easy words of two syllables, further illustrating the second soun of *e*, *i*, and *u*, arranged promiscuously.

bed′ ding	but′ ter	crum′ ble	dip′ per	em′ ber$.
bed post	cher ry	curl y	drib ble	en.try
bed time	chi$ el	cus tard	drum mer	fer ule
bish op	cin der$	cut ter	dump ling	fib ber
bub ble	cit y	cut ting	dust er	fish er
buck le	clut ter	din ner	dust y	gim let

Exercise 52.

gin′ ger	hem′ lock	let′ tuce	mel′ on	mu$′ lin
giv er	hur ry	lil y	mit ten	mus tard
giz zard	hunt er	lem on	muf fin	neck lace
grid dle	in step	lin en	mur der	net tle
gun ner	jel ly	lum ber	mus ket	nib ble
help er	jum ble	lump y	musk rat	nick nam

Exercise 53.

nut′ meg	pic′ nic	pur′ ple	rib′ bon	rust′ y
peb ble	pip pin	pud dle	rub ber	scut tle
ped dler	pim ple	pup pet	rub bish	shil ling
pen ny	plen ty	pup py	rud der	ship ping
pep per	prim er	put ty	ruf fle	shud der
pest er	puck er	re$ in	rug ged	shut ter

Exercise 54.

shut′ tle	sim′ mer	skil′ let	slum′ ber	spin′ ner
sick ish	sim ple	skim mer	smut ty	spin ster
sick le	sing ing	skip per	snuf fer	sput ter
sift er	sin ner	skit tish	snuf fle	stin gy
silk y	sir up	slip per	spig ot	stub ble
sil ver	sit ting	sliv er	spin dle	stud y

Exercise 55.

um′ ble	tick′ ing	tip′ pet	tur′ nip	whisk′ er
ıp per	tick et	trim ming	turn er	whis ky
vim mer	tick le	trip ping	vel vet	whis per
ıs sel	tim ber	trun dle	ves sel	whim per
m pest	tink er	tum ble	vest ing	wit ty
m ple	tink le	tur bot	vi$ it	zig zag

Exercise 56.

The sound of *O*, as in *ox*.

los′ som	clo$′ et	dol′ lar	nos′ tril	rock′ et
lot ter	cob ble	fod der	pop gun	rock y
od kin	cob web	gob let	pop lar	sol id
od y	cof fin	go$ ling	pop py	slop py
on fire	col ic	gos pel	pros per	sor ry
on net	cop per	lob ster	pot ter	tot ter
ot tle	com ma	nod dle	rob in	trot ter
ıop per	cot tage	nog gin	rock er	yon der

SECTION IX.

Exercise 57.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE VOWEL ELEMENTS.

Ai, *ay*, *au*, *ea*, *ei*, and *ey*, having the sound of *A*, as in *ape*, and of *A*, as in *care*.

ıid*	clāim	trāin	sāint	stāy
aif	brain	brait	taint	stray
il	chain	trait	clay	jeān
il	grain	lâir†	dray	sweâr
ıil	skain	châir	jay	vẹin
ail	slain	câirn	pay	whẹy
ail	sprain	pāint	splay	whêre
ıil	swain	quaint	spray	gāuge

* The pupil will notice that the combinations *ai*, *ay*, &c., are im-
e diphthongs, in which one of the vowels is *silent*.

† See note, page 24.

Exercise 58.

Au, *aw*, and *oa*, having the sound of *A*, as in *all*.

sạuce	jạw	gạwk	sprạwl	drạwn
cau$e	taw	hawk	yawl	sawn
gauze	slaw	drawl	brawn	spawn
caw	squaw	scrawl	dawn	shawm
daw	straw	shawl	fawn	groat

Exercise 59.

Ea and *ie*, having the sound of *E*, as in *eve*.

ēar	prēach	tēak	brēam	bēan
eat	bead	squeal	dream	dean
pea	plead	sweal	fleam	yean
tea	speak	veal	ream	neap
each	squeak	cream	steam	reap

Exercise 60.

strēak	tēat	crēase	lēave$	fiēnd
blear	wheat	ea$e	sheave$	liege
year	beard	eave$	shear$	priest
cleat	least	heave	fief	siege
seat	yeast	heave$	field	tierce

Exercise 61.

Oa, *ou*, and *ow*, having the sound of *O*, as in *old*.

ōat	cōal	rōan	lōave$	snōw
goat	goal	soap	gourd	stow
sloat	loaf	coach	blow	blown
load	cloak	roast	crow	flown
toad	croak	toast	mow	sown
woad	loam	hoarse	grow	strown

Exercise 62.

Eu, *ew*, *ue*, *ui*, and *ou*, having the first sound of *U*, as in *tune*.

cūe	brew	spew	new$	jūice
sue	clew	stew	dreūl	sluice
glue	drew	screw	suit	yoūr

Exercise 63.

E, *i*, *o*, and *oe*, having the sound of short *U*, as in *spur*.

hĕr	chĭrp	dĭrge	ŏnce	wŏrt
sĭr	flĭrt	squĭrm	wŏnt	spŏnge
stĭr	shĭrt	glŏve	wŏrd	blŏod
bĭrd	skĭrt	shŏve	wŏrld	flŏod
bĭrch	squĭrt	mŏnk	wŏrm	dŏe$

Exercise 64.

Ai, *ay*, *ea*, *eo*, and *ue*, having the sound of short *E* or short *u*, as in *end*, *her*; and *y*, *ie*, and *ui*, having the sound of short *I*, as in *it*.

said	dealt	sweat	guest	lynch
say$	meant	hĕarse	cyst	built
breast	spread	guess	styx	sieve

Exercise 65.

Y, *ie*, *ui*, and *uy*, having the sound of long *I*, as in *ice*; and *oe* and *ou*, having the second sound of *O*, as in *do*.

gȳre	tȳpe	fīe	guȳ	söup
pyre	spry	tie	shöe	group
tyke	why	gui$e	söu	tour

Exercise 66.

Words in which *th* has a flat sound, as in *thy*.

t̄hy	t̄hat	t̄he$e	t̄hough	soot̄he
this	then	tho$e	with	shēathe
thus	thence	thou	lathe	wrēathe
than	thẹy	thine	swathe	scythe

Exercise 67.

Words in which *th* has a sharp sound, as in *thin*.

thane	thill	thought	thrift	thrush
thank	thing	thrash	thrill	thumb
thatch	thĭrd	three	thrōat	withe
theft	thole	threw	thröugh	smith
thiēve	thong	thrice	throve	päth
thigh	thorn	thrid	thrum	plinth

Exercise 68.

both	bre*a*th	hēath	rûth	teeth
broth	dŏth	mŏnth	scăth	tooth
cloth	fifth	mouth	snäth	twelfth
loth	grōwth	ninth	ste*a*lth	wąrmth
moth	he*a*lth	ōath	swąrth	*w*roth
sloth	heärth	pith	swąth	yoūth

Exercise 69.—Reading Lesson.

BOYS AT PLAY.

Come and see the boys at their sport.
That large boy has a kite with a long string.
The wind is brisk, and the kite flies high in the air.
That small boy rolls his hoop in the cool shade.
Two of the boys are at play with bat and ball.
One hits the ball with his bat, and his play-mate tries to catch it as it falls to the ground.
Boys must not spend too much time at play.
You must not play with bad boys.
Bad boys will teach you to lie and cheat.
They will teach you to swear and steal.
While at play, make use of no bad words.
Flee from those who use bad words; for they will do you much harm.
If you have done wrong, own your fault.

Exercise 70.

Words of difficult Orthography.

ɔuzz	shrank	de*b*t	*w*rist	bro*ugh*t
ɡĭrd	shroud	wöm*b*	*p*säl*m*	cạ*ugh*t
nidst	shrunk	lam*b*	cäl*f*	fo*ugh*t
ɔdd$	shrill	crum*b*	chạ*l*k	tạ*ugh*t
wạltz	wĕre	*k*nack	hä*l*ve	so*ugh*t
ʒhāi$e	wĕrt	*k*nee	sä*l*ve	cọu*l*d
ɜehool	zine	*k*nife	to*u*ch	shọu*l*d
ŏnge	pla*i*d	*w*ren	to*u*gh	ni*gh*
ŏng*ue*	num*b*	*w*rit	tro*ugh*	fli*gh*t

SECTION X.

Exercise 71.

In this Section will be found a list of words, exhibiting, promiscuously, the various sounds of the letters, illustrated in the foregoing exercises.

der	ar′ rōw	bar′ ley	blu′ ish	bull′ ock
ley	ax le	bȧsk et	bö $om	bur dock
mo$t	ba con	beck on	bris tle	bụsh el
mond	bap tist	bel low$	bro ken	bụsh y
ōe$	bạld ness	bĭrth day	bụll dog	butch er
k le	bạl sam	bis cuit	bụll frog	but ton
my	bärb er	blank et	bụll et	buzz ard

Exercise 72.

n phor	chick′ en	cof′ fee	cur′ tain	dress′ y
pet	chill y	col lege	dan druff	driz zle
t er	chim ney	cot ton	dēa con	drop sy
v er	chris ten	crack er	dis tance	drunk en
ĭm ber	chris tian	crēa ture	dö er	el bow
est nut	chris*t* mas	crụp per	dŏ ing	far thing
eck er	cĭr cus	cụck oo	dŏz en	fire side

at sound has *gh*, in the words *tough* and *trough*? *Ph*, in *camphor*?

Exercise 73.

fin″ ger	frōz *en*	gräss′ y	hun″ ger	kit′ *ten*
fĭr kin	fur nace	hąlt er	hun″ gry	*k*nuck *le*
fish hook	fur ther	har vest	in to	*k*now*l* ed
fore *head*	gar den	hatch et	in jure	lame ness
freck *le*	gar ter	hŏn ey	īs*l* and	latch et
free ness	gläss y	hill y	in sect	lath er
friz zle	gold *en*	hov el	kitch en	mag pie

Exercise 74.

mär′ ble	mill′ ion	os′ trich	par′ lor	phi′ al
mär rōw	mis tress	ŏth er	pars ley	phy$ ic
ma *son*	mor rōw	ōw ing	pars nep	pick *le*
mel lōw	mut *ton*	oys ter	par tridge	pitch er
mĕr chant	mŷr tle	ŏv en	pās try	plant er
mil dew	or ange	ŏn ion	pēa cock	plas ter
mill er	or chard	pan ther	per *son*	pock et

Exercise 75.

pri$′ *on*	räft′ er	scrāp′er	shrub′ by	speck′ *le*
prompt er	rath er	self ish	sick *en*	spell er
pud ding	ra *ven*	shad ow	slŏv *en*	splin ter
pull et	r*h*u barb	shep *h*erd	soot y	sprink *le*
pump kin	rōll er	shin″ gle	sore ness	squab ble
quāk er	rōw er	shock ing	span iel	squan der
quiv er	sci$ or	shŏv *el*	spär row	squĭr rel

Exercise 76.

sta′ tion	swing′ ing	tip′ toe	wąsh′ er	will′ ing
stĭr rup	tan″ gle	to ward	wą ter	win dōw
stock ing	tal low	trash y	wel come	with er
strad dle	thim ble	tur key	wheth er	*w*rap per
strag gle	thick et	wąd ding	whis *tle*	*w*räth y
strip ling	thĭrst y	wąd dle	whim per	*w*rīt ing
stuff ing	this *tle*	wąl low	whith er	*w*rit ten
swell ing	tin″ gle	wąl nut	whit tle	yel low

Is *i* a vowel, or a consonant, in the words *onion* and *spaniel?*

Exercise 77.

*a*ū′ ty	brew′ er	ea′ gle	keep′ er	mourn′ er
a ver	b*u*ild er	eat ing	läugh ter	na̤*ugh*t y
ōw er	coal pit	free ness	lēak y	nee dle
ue ness	cọọp er	hâir y	le*a*t̄h er	ne̤*igh* bor
ard er	c*o*un try	hēar ing	loud ness	noi$ y
ard ing	coun ty	heärk *e*n	me*a*d ow	ōak um
at ing	c*o*up l*e*	he*i*f er	mēal y	pain ful
e*a*k fast	dra̤w er	jāil er	mēa le	paint er

Exercise 78.

int′ ing	prēach′ er	sa̤u′ sage	sleep′ er	trow′ el
y ment	rain y	saw yer	steam er	we*a*p *o*n
w ter	rā*i* $*i*n	sehoon er	strāin er	wēa ry
ow ing	read er	shēar er	sweet *e*n	wēa $*e*l
int er	read ing	sheet ing	tā*i* lor	wool en
ul tice	reap er	shöe ing	tea pot	wŏrm y
ult ry	sāil ing	shōul der	t*o*ugh *e*n	wŏr ry
w der	sa̤u cer	show er	troop er	wŏrk er

Exercise 79.

back′	a frāid′	a live′	a̤ miss′	a while′
bōard	a greed	a li*gh*t	a mŏng	bal loon
bre*a*st	a ground	a loft	a part	bam boo
do	a jar	a long	a piēce	bap tize
far	a lȧs	a men	ar rive	be cau$e
ford	a like	a midst	a way	be hold

Exercise 80.

hä*l*f′	hēre on′	mis spell′	set tee′	un pin
long	in cage	mis spend	spit toon	un tie
smēar	in quire	my self	t̄hy self	un til
nöe	in ste*a*d	po lïce	t̄hêre at	up on
gar	man kind	rac coon	t̄hêre to	whêre a$
re of	ma nure	rat an	un kind	whêre at

Exercise 81.—Reading Lesson.

EVERY THING IN ITS PLACE.

Jane.—James, where is your new book? It is now time to go to school.

James.—I do not know; I laid it on the floor, and now I can not find it.

Jane.—I found mine in my desk, where I put it; and, if you had put yours in your desk, you would have known where to find it.

James.—Yes; but I was in haste to see the troops go by, and I left it on the floor.

Jane.—O James! Frisk has your book, and he has torn out some of the leaves. Do run quick, and get it, or he will ruin it!

James.—Frisk! Frisk! you young rogue, I'll box your ears, and teach you to let my things alone.

Jane.—No, James; you are the one to blame; for, if you had put your book in the right place, Frisk would not have torn it.

James.—That is just my luck; if I only leave my book for a minute, to look out of the window, Frisk is sure to get it.

Jane.—Yes; but, if you were to have a place for every thing, and put every thing in its place, you would have no cause to complain of ill-luck.

SECTION XI.

WORDS OF [illegible]

The words [illegible] uses, exactly [illegible] ever, each pair or set [illegible] render them [illegible]

But to fix the points of [illegible] be most effective to [illegible]

Whatever plan of instruction be adopted the pupil should be carefully guarded against the very natural error of supposing that these words are always and everywhere perfectly synonymous. If proper care be exercised on this point they will be found among the most pleasing and profitable exercises of the school-room.

Exercise 82.

add	join	bide	dwell	clump	chunk
apt	fit	bilk	cheat	crawl	creep
bäa	blēat	blink	wink	crouch	cringe
bâirn	child	breadth	width	crowd	throng
barge	boat	bring	fetch	daub	smear
beak	bill	chit	sprout	delve	dig

Exercise 83.

dint	force	furl	fold	lunge	thrust
ĕrst	fĭrst	hive$	cröup	midge	*g*nat
fake	coil	kine	cow$	mire	mud
fang	tusk	kĭrk	church	moil	drudge
fib	lie	*k*nab	*g*naw	mulct	fine
wạn	pale	*k*nar	*k*not	noun	name
fōrd	wade	*k*nop	*k*nob	mate	match

Exercise 84.

äye	yes	yeā	web	weft	woof
deem	think	judge	quĕrl	twĭrl	whĭrl
freak	flam	whim	soak	steep	drench
lave	bathe	wash	snâre	gin	trap
bite	chew	champ	cleave	split	rive
pĕrk	prim	smart	dip	mĕrge	plunge
bet	wage	stake	bang	thump	thwack

Exercise 85.

bay	cove	gulf	wạnd	rod	ståff
fu$e	smelt	melt	try	test	probe
hist	hush	hark	aim	drift	scope
brunt	shock	stroke	frạud	crăft	guīle
scud	run	flee	boast	brag	väunt
tweak	twinge	twitch	heed	mind	reck
sprig	twig	brånch	wåft	float	swim

Exercise 86.

null	void	give	grånt	cede	yiēld
pate	head	pace	step	gait	wạlk
pạwn	pledge	bound	bounce	leap	spring
peat	turf	catch	sēize	grâsp	gripe
pest	plāgue	chafe	rub	gạll	fret
plaint	moan	doze	drow$e	nap	sleep
pool	pond	flout	jeer	gibe	täunt
prong	tine	dike	ditch	fosse	trench

Exercise 87.

pule	whine	scum	froth	foam	spume
purge	clean$e	drag	drạw	pull	hạul
quäff	drink	fling	cåst	throw	hurl
quest	search	move	budge	stĭr	start
quote	cite	turf	sod	clod	glebe
quoth	say	mole	mound	pile	heap
rant	rave	smite	strike	knock	hit
râre	scârce	fit	suit	fay	fadge

Exercise 88.

reach	stretch	wince	flinch	shrink	blench
scowl	frown	beach	coast	shore	strand
scroll	roll	brūi$e	bray	crush	pound
scrub	scour	pụt	place	lay	set
sheen	bright	rōw	rank	line	file
skulk	lurk	pell	pelt	hide	skin
slag	dross	ball	globe	sphere	orb

Exercise 89.

slake	quench	*w*ring	*w*rench	*w*rest	twist
sleek	smooth	clan	race	tribe	hōrde
slink	sneak	curl	crimp	crisp	crape
snack	shâre	culm	stem	stal*k*	haul*m*
spleen	spite	lapse	glide	slide	slip
swab	mop	screak	screech	scream	shrīēk

Exercise 90.

WORDS OF OPPOSITE SIGNIFICATION.

There is often no surer way of getting the true import of a word, than by contrasting it with one of opposite signification. This is a process no less interesting than useful; leading the mind, by pleasant contrasts, to measure the force of words, and so acquire the habit of thinking closely.

The teacher may often impart an especial interest to this study, by requesting the pupils to name any objects in nature or art, which, in their judgment, stand in the relation of opposites. Then let them give the terms proper to denote the contrast. In this way, there arises a very agreeable exercise of mind, and both the *words* and the *things* come to be better understood.

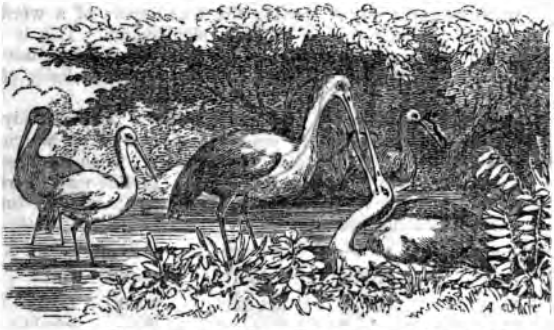
buy	sell	cool	warm	meet	part
dry	wet	cry	läu*gh*	van	rear
freeze	thaw	dark	li*gh*t	day	ni*gh*t
fri*e*nd	foe	true	false	first	last
lŏve	hate	feast	fast	hill	dale
lag	haste	fierce	mild	ri*gh*t	left
breāk	mend	frown	smile	long	short
soon	late	soft	hard	more	less

Exercise 91.

cold	hot	gĭrl	boy	push	pull
go	cŏme	wŏrk	play	sick	well
rich	poor	rise	fall	fore	aft
back	frŏnt	tame	wild	bride	groom
ri*gh*t	*w*rong	thick	thin	don	doff
ro*u*gh	smooth	peace	war	eve	morn
give	take	seek	shun	lost	found
tī*gh*t	loose	large	small	lad	lass

Exercise 92.

coax	drive	lean	fat	hope	fe
bo*ugh*t	sold	spärse	dense	best	w
bind	loose	sink	swim	far	nc
cheap	dear	bond	free	hi*gh*t	de
came	went	hi*gh*	lōw	he*a*d	fo
ebb	flōw	strong	weak	joy	gr
tö	frō	good	bad	life	de
fall	spring	sharp	dull	prow	st



Exercise 93.—Reading Lesson.

THE CRANES.

The Crane is a large bird. It is three or four
length from the point of its bill to the end of th

It has long legs, a long neck, and a long,
straight bill. It lives on fish, frogs, mice, and w

This bird makes choice of swamps and low gro
where the tall grass grows, to build its nest, an
its young. The nest is made of sticks, in wh
lays but two eggs.

It is said that when one of these birds is s
that it can not get its own food, the young C
feed it, and take care of it.

We should learn from this bird how to trea
parents, when they are old and need our aid.

Exercise 94.

op	bot′ tom	odd	e′ ven	good	c′ vil
ŏn	daugh ter	pâst	fu ture	wide	nar rōw
lwarf	gi ant	niēce	neph ew	priēst	priēst ess
ew	ma ny	drunk	so ber	male	fe male
ull	emp ty	stiff	lim ber	äunt	un cle
east	great est	wife	hu$ band	pain	pleas ure
end	bor rōw	wŏrse	bet ter	cau$e	ef fect′
nan	wŏm an	late	ĕar ly	home	a broad

SECTION XII.

Exercise 95.

ce	u′ nit	clad	cloth′ ed	flit	flut′ ter
ge	e ra	spine	back-bone	fōlk	pēo ple
nt	em met	clump	clus ter	stint	lim it
ane	poi $on	crüi$e	voy age	trill	qua ver
ard	po et	crump	crook ed	strōw	scat ter
lab	tat tle	manse	man sion	limp	hob ble
aze	daz zle	brank	buck wheat	flâre	wa ver
rock	badg er	drouth	dry ness	pelf	mŏn ey
ates	dain tie$	realm	king dom	glean	gath er
lf	fäir y	fudge	non sense	glen	val ley

Exercise 96.

race	fa′ vor	naught	nŏth′ ing	song	dit′ ty
ēat	fĕr vor	mount	mount ain	bag	sach el
unks	mi $er	nard	spike nard	brisk	live ly
ope	tip ple	nook	cor ner	pock	pus tule
nab	slat tern	spire	stee ple	dwarf	pig my
naim	crip ple	doom	sen tence	sheaf	bun dle
rûse	crû et	pact	con tract	shōal	shal lōw
nart	mar ket	pang	tort ure	sire	fä ther
nâsk	vi$ or	pard	leop ard	clïque	par ty
nere	ōn ly	charge	on set	sprite	spir it

Exercise 97.

trāit	fēa′ ture	rage	fu′ ry	choo$e	e lect′
trite	com mon	staid	stead y	rou$e	a wake
trump	trump et	vow	prom ise	oint	a noint
vōg*ue*	fash ion	scrip	wal let	reft	be reft
vouch	wąr rant	clasp	em brace′	seem	ap pear
wood$	for est	whelm	sub mĕrge	trōw	be lieve
wealth	rich e$	pay	de fray	twit	up braid
wed	mar ry	deck	a dorn	ooze	ex ude
wŏrth	val ue	jilt	co q*u*et	quell	sub due
roar	bel low	dim	ob scure	clothe	in vest

Exercise 98.

blȧnch	bleach	whīt′ en	curb	rę*i*n	bri′ dle
blend	mix	min″ gle	dank	moist	hu mid
boon	gift	pre$ ent	din	noi$e	clat ter
broom	brush	be $om	fell	fierce	crû el
blain	blotch	blis ter	fre*ight*	load	car go
cleft	chink	fis sure	grȧft	shoot	ci on
crave	long	hank er	hȧft	hilt	han dle
ire	*w*räth	an″ ger	quake	shake	trem ble
kibe	chap	chil blain	quib	quip	sar ca$m
late	fresh	re cent	scăth	harm	dam age
ledge	ridge	lay er	sheath	case	scab bard

Exercise 99.

mute	dŭm*b*	speech′ less	b*u*ild	frame	con struct
newt	eft	liz ard	creed	faith	be lief
nude	bâre	na ked	cost	price	ex pense
ode	song	po em	cull	pick	se lect
tart	sour	ac id	duct	tube	ca nal
tome	book	vol ūme	fen	marsh	mo răss
track	trace	ves tige	hail	greet	sa lute
wŏrk	toil	la bor	have	hold	pos sess
sound	strong	val id	ląud	prai$e	com mend
sōurce	spring	fount *ai*n	meal	food	re pȧst
spear	lance	jav*e* lin	seethe	boil	de coct
quab	dŏve	pig eon	vamp	patch	re pâir

Exercise 100.

vend	sell	belt	sash	zone	gĭrd′ le
blank	clang	tinge	tint	hue	cŏl or
blinch	clutch	tress	curl	lock	ring let
corse	corpse	dolt	mope	drone	slug gar
count	ĕarl	cloy	glut	gorge	sur feit
cowl	hood	hear	hark	list	list en
draw	crop	rûle	reign	sway	gŏv ern
branch	bough	feūd	fray	broil	quar rel
pace	room	mold	shape	form	fash ion
blāit	fōld	badge	mark	sīgn	to ken

Exercise 101.

act	skill	dell	dale	vale	val′ ley
rōll	rōll	dreg$	drăff	lee$	ref use
ĭrt	band	gnarl	snarl	growl	grum ble
ume	smoke	sight	view	scene	pros pect
peck	spot	class	rank	grade	de gree′
räunch	munch	slack	loose	lax	re miss
gang	crew	chide	scold	blame	re buke
gape	yawn	vex	fret	tea$e	an noy
garb	dress	act	deed	feat	ex ploit
bloat	gaze	cease	stop	quit	de sist
bōad	prick	ask	beg	crave	im plore

Exercise 102.

ruff	grum	cute	keen	clev′ er	skill′ ful
eft	weight	frisk	skip	gam bol	frol ic
rill	bore	sing	chant	căr ol	war ble
the	tenth	mode	way	meth od	man ner
rāid	wēave	spoil	prey	boot y	plun der
ĭrse	nēat	pĕrt	bold	for ward	sau cy
vāin	two	roam	rove	ram ble	wan der
hiff	puff	cave	grot	cav ern	grot to
est	tuft	wish	want	de $ire′	cŏv et
eu	stead	filch	steal	pur loin	pil fer
ib	smooth	tempt	lure	en tice	de coy′
le	cheek	aid	help	a bet	as sist

Exercise 103.

burg	bŏr′ *ōugh*	brave	gal′ lant	val′ iant
chȧnce	for tune	blank	emp ty	va cant
crouch	cow er	bent	curv *ed*	crook ed
choke	throt tle	blit̄he	mer ry	sprī*gh*t ly
green	vĕr dant	clear	lu cid	lim pid
hawk	fa̤*l* con	dĭrk	dag ger	pon iard
ne̤*igh*	whin ny	dry	ar id	parch *ed*
plume	fe*at*h er	fī*gh*t	bat tle	cŏm bat
bri*gh*t	shīn ing	fuss	tu mult	bus *tle*
dĕ*ar*th	fam in*e*	gäunt	mēa ger	slen der

Exercise 104.

shiēld	buck′ ler	steed	charġ′ er	war′-horse
frail	fraġ il*e*	theme	sub ject	top ic
burst	ex plode′	trade	traf fic	com merce
brēat̄he	re spire	trice	mo ment	in stant
cōurse	ca reer	*w*reath	gar land	chap let
freeze	con geal	law	can on	stat ute
thwa̤rt	op po$e	old	a ged	se nīle
sĕ*ar*ch	ex plore	zest	rel ish	fla vor
lōat̄he	ab hor	nich*e*	hol lōw	re cess′
*w*rit̄he	dis tort	eke	length *en*	pro long

Exercise 105.

lim*b*	mem′ ber	g*h*ost	spec′ ter	phan′ tom
maw	stŏm ach	groove	fur rōw	chan nel
choice	op tion	ġyve	fet ter	shack l*e*
ruck	*w*rink l*e*	hide	cŏv er	shel ter
thre*at*	men ace	hot	sul try	fĕr vid
pāint	pig ment	morse	wal rus	sēa-horse
spunk	t*o*uch-wood	ōaf	num skull	block he*ad*
*k*noll	hill ock	lit̄he	pli ant	lim ber
ta*l*k	par ley	grim	crab bed	sur ly
mad	rab id	scrimp	mi $er	nig gard

Exercise 106.

ot	rā′ dix	prop	ful′ crum	sup port′
ar	tack le	fraught	fill ed	re plete
ay	griz zle	rûe	la ment′	re gret
ach	in struct′	däunt	ap pall	dis may
otch	in dent	link	com bine	u nite
rest	ex tort	grand	su pĕrb	sub lime
ink	con nive	shun	a void	es chew
ke	re cēive	mar	de face	im pâir
eep	pro found	oust	e ject	ex pel
ad	pe ru$e	check	re strain	con trol

Exercise 107.

irve	bend	sly	cun′ ning	crâft′ y	wi′ ly
rim	rim	prate	prat tle	chat ter	bab ble
lge	brink	glad	plea$ ed	cheer ful	joy ful
ash	crush	head	chiēf tain	lēad er	cap tain
ield	sway	drear	som ber	di$ mal	gloom y
o	not	scribe	pen man	pen ner	wrīt er
nash	breāk	weak	sil ly	fool ish	ab surd′
ile	trick	cälm	plac id	tran quil	se rene

Exercise 108.

iew	see	cheer	cŏm′ fort	sol′ ace	con sole′
amp	tread	fright	ter ror	pan ic	a larm
eer	turn	own	ad mit′	con fess′	a vow
ōar	white	charm	al lure	at tract	en chânt
oofh	shed	scorn	di$ dain	con temn	de spi$e
al	colt	bode	por tend	pre sage	fore shōw
ate	time	dwell	a bide	so journ	re $ide
ueer	odd	soothe	al lay	as suage	ap pea$e
uill	twill	truck	bar′ ter	ex change	com mute
ĕrk	jĕrk	plan	con trive′	de vi$e	in vent

In the words *tranquil*, *queer*, *quill*, *assuage*, is *u* a vowel or a consonant? See page 9. For what are *ea*, in *break*, and *ea* in *weak*, substitutes? See Substitutes 1st and 5th, page 10.

SECTION XIV.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN SOUNI SIGNIFICATION.

Exercise 109.

Bass, a sea fish; a tree.
Bāss, low; deep; grave.
Bow, to bend; an act of reverence. [arrows.
Bōw, instrument to shoot
Clo$e, to shut; conclude.
Close, shut up; near to.
Dōve, did dive.
Dŏve, a pigeon.
Gill, one-fourth of a pint.
Gill, organ of breathing in fishes.

Grease, animal fat.
Grea$e, smear with
Gout, a painful dise the small joints.
Gout, (goo,) taste;
House, a place of resi
Hou$e, to harbor, or s
Lead, a soft heavy
Lēad, to guide; to co
Lēase, a contract; a
Lea$e, to glean; gat

Exercise 110.

Live, to be alive; to dwell.
Līve, not dead; living.
Live$, does live.
Līve$, more than one life.
Mow, a pile of hay or grain.
Mōw, to cut grass with a scythe.
Mouse, an animal.
Mou$e, to catch mice.
Rēad, to peruse.
Read, did read.
Rī$e, to get up; to ascend.
Rīse, ascent; increase.
Rōw, a range; a rank.
Row, a riotous noise.

Slough, (sluf,) the ca of a serpent.
Slough, a deep miry
Sow, a female of th kind. [g
Sōw, to scatter se
Tēar, limpid fluid fr eyes.
Teâr, to pull in piec
Use, the act of usin
U$e, to make use of ploy.
Wind, air in motion
Wīnd, to turn; to t

Exercise 111.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

William Tell would not *bow* to the cap of Gesler. He was, therefore, forced to take his *bow* and shoot an apple from the head of his own son.

The *lives* of great men are always marked by deeds that *live* after them. He that *lives* to no useful purpose, may rather be called a dead than a *live* man.

In making hay, we first *mow* the grass. When cured by drying in the sun, it is made into a *mow* in the barn.

Wind should rhyme, some say, with *mind*,
And always have *i* long;
For every ear that sound can hear,
Will find it thus in song:
"Lo, the poor Indian whose untutored *mind*
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the *wind*."

SECTION XV.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN MEANING, OR APPLICATION.

In order to impress more forcibly the distinctions designed to be taught in this Section, some exercises in reading are added, as in the previous section, in which a number of the words in the spelling lessons are so brought into use, as to attract the attention of the pupil, and awaken interest in the study.

But the chief object in these reading lessons is to furnish a hint to the pupil, as to the manner in which these words may be made to enter into the composition of sentences; for great advantage will be found in encouraging them to produce sentences of their own, involving the use of the words in the spelling exercises. This has often been realized in the author's experience as a teacher.

It may further be remarked, that the exercise here recommended, together with the ordinary process of *dictation*, is applicable to every spelling lesson in the book. To what extent it should be carried, in any given case, must, of course, be left to the discretion of the teacher.

The words defined in this, and the following Section, are printed in capitals, that the pupil may become familiar with the forms of these letters.

Exercise 112.

ARCH, curve; vault; part of a circle.
ARCH, sly; shrewd.
ARCH, chief; as in *arch*bishop.

BALK, a ridge of land unplowed.
BALK, a great beam, or rafter.
BALK, to frustrate; disappoint.

BANK, a mound, or ridge of earth.
BANK, bench of rowers in a galley.
BANK, a place where money is kept.

BAR, a bolt, or beam for security.
BAR, a bank of earth in a river.
BAR, a railing, or inclosure.

BARK, the outer covering of a tree.
BARK, a small ship.
BARK, to make the noise of dogs.

BASTE, to beat with a stick.
BASTE, to drip fat on roasting meat.
BASTE, to sew slightly.

Exercise 113.

BAT, a heavy stick or club.
BAT, a sheet of cotton for quilting.
BAT, a small winged animal.

BAY, a reddish or chestnut color.
BAY, an arm of the sea; a gulf.
BAY, the laurel-tree; a garland.
BAY, to bark as a dog; to bark at.
BAY, state of being hemmed in.

BEAM, a main timber in a building.
BEAM, a balance of a pair of scales.
BEAM, the horn, or antler of a stag.
BEAM, a ray, or collection of rays.

BLADE, a spire of grass.
BLADE, the cutting part of a knife.
BLADE, a brisk, forward man.

BOARD, timber sawed thin and broad.
BOARD, food and lodging.
BOARD, a body of directors.
BOARD, the deck of a vessel.

BOOT, profit; advantage.
BOOT, a covering for the leg and foot.
BOOT, a box in fore part of a coach.

BROOK, a small stream of water.
BROOK, to bear, or endure.

Exercise 114.

CAPE, a head-land.
CAPE, the neck-piece of a coat.

CHASE, to pursue.
CHASE, a printer's type-frame.
CHASE, the bore of a gun.

CLUB, a heavy stick.
CLUB, an association.
CLUB, the name of certain cards.

CORN, the grain of maize; wheat.
CORN, a hard tumor on the toes.
CORN, to preserve with salt.

COURT, the dwelling of a prince.
COURT, an open space, or area.
COURT, a hall, or seat of justice.
COURT, to woo; to solicit.

CRAB, a kind of shell-fish.
CRAB, a wild apple.
CRAB, a peevish, morose person.
CRAB, engine for launching ships.

CRANE, a bird with a long beak.
CRANE, machine for raising weights.
CRANE, a crooked pipe.

Exercise 115.

DEAL, a portion; to give out.
DEAL, to trade; to treat or handle.
DEAL, fir, or pine plank, or boards.

DOCK, a plant, or weed.
DOCK, to cut off; to curtail.
DOCK, a place for vessels in port.

N, fine, soft feathers.
N, a sand-bank formed by the sea.
N, below; downward.

G, any substance for medicine.
G, any thing slow of sale.

D, to supply with food.
D, employed for a fee; rewarded.

FELL, *did* fall.
FELL, cruel; barbarous.
FELL, a skin, or hide of a beast.
FELL, a barren, or stony hill.
FELL, to cut down, as a tree.

FELT, *did* feel; perceived.
FELT, cloth made of wool and fur.
FELT, a skin, or hide of a beast.

EXERCISE 116.

G, to hang loosely; to droop.
G, a flat stone for paving.
G, a water plant.
S, a banner, or ensign.

, to frustrate; to defeat.
, a blunt sword.
, a leaf or thin plate of metal.

, to cook in a pan with fat.
a swarm of little fish.

SS, luster; a specious appearance.
SS, a comment.

GRAZE, to touch lightly in passing.
GRAZE, to feed on grass, as cattle.

GRŌSS, thick; coarse; bulky.
GRŌSS, the whole; entire.
GRŌSS, twelve dozen.

GROUND, the surface of land.
GROUND, to run aground.
GROUND, the first coat of paint.
GROUND, reduced to powder.
GROUND, sharpened by grinding.

JAR, to clash; to quarrel.
JAR, a rattling sound; discord.
JAR, an earthen, or glass vessel.

EXERCISE 117.

a fine, black fossil.
a spout, or shoot of water.
to project; to jet out.
, a bird of prey.
, a toy to float in the air.
the loose part of a coat.
to fold, or lay over.
to lick up, as a dog.

N, an open space between woods.
N, a sort of fine linen.

LAY, *did* lie; was situated.
LAY, to put, or place.
LAY, to bet; to wager.
LAY, a row; a layer.
LAY, a meadow, a plat of grass land.
LAY, a song; a poem.
LAY, pertaining to the laity.

LEAVE, permission; license.
LEAVE, departure; farewell.
LEAVE, to quit; to withdraw from.

EXERCISE 118.—READING LESSON.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

The *board*, or fare on *board* of this vessel, was wretched in the ome. A long pine *board* served for a table, just like that used by Board of Directors in the alms-house.

The *fell* savages *fell* with all their might upon the people, and to *fell* them to the earth with their swords.

He asked *leave* to *leave* the city; which being granted, he took of his friends, and went down to the sea-shore.

Exercise 119.

LEAGUE, a compact; a confederacy.
LEAGUE, a distance of three miles.

LIKE, similar.
LIKE, as; in the same manner.
LIKE, to be pleased with.

LIME, a viscous or sticky substance.
LIME, calcareous earth.
LIME, a species of lemon.

LUTE, a musical instrument.
LUTE, a sort of cement.

MACE, an ensign of authority; a club.
MACE, a kind of spice.

MARCH, to move in military order.
MARCH, third month of the year.

MÀSS, a lump, or heap.
MÀSS, a service of the Latin chur

MÀST, a beam to support the s
MÀST, acorns; nuts. [of vess

MINT, a plant. [
MINT, a place where money is co

MUST, to be obliged; to be forc
MUST, new, or unfermented wi
MUST, to become moldy and so

OUNCE, a small weight.
OUNCE, an animal of the cat ki

PAGE, one side of a leaf of a bo
PAGE, a boy-servant.

Exercise 120.

PASTE, a kind of cement. [stones.
PASTE, an imitation of precious

PECK, the fourth part of a bushel.
PECK, to strike with the beak.

PĔRCH, five and a half yards; a rod.
PĔRCH, a roost for birds; to alight.
PĔRCH, a small fresh water fish.

PIKE, a fish of prey.
PIKE, a foot-soldier's lance.

PINK, a small flower.
PINK, a light red color.
PINK, any thing excellent.
PINK, a little fish; the minnow.
PINK, to work in eyelet holes.

PITCH, a resin from pine.
PITCH, rate; degree; hight.
PITCH, to throw; to cast; to alig

POACH, to boil slightly.
POACH, to steal game.

POST, a beam set up in the grou
POST, a letter-carrier; a messeng
POST, a station; an office.
POST, to travel rapidly.
POST, to copy into a ledger.

PULSE, the throbbing of the a
PULSE, beans, peas, etc. [r

PUMP, an engine for drawing wa
PUMP, to draw out; to examin
PUMP, a low shoe with a thin s

Exercise 121.

PUNCH, to bore; to force through.
PUNCH, a drink of mixed liquor.
PUNCH, a buffoon; a clown.

RAIL, a bar of wood or iron; a paling.
RAIL, a kind of bird.
RAIL, to reproach; to abuse.

RASH, hasty; violent.
RASH, a breaking out of the skin.

RENT, *did* rend; tore; a break.
RENT, an income, or revenue.
RENT, to let out; to take by lease.

ROCK, large mass of stone. [wa
ROCK, to move backward and

ROSE, *did* rise.
ROSE, a flower.

RUSH, a plant; any thing wor
RUSH, to move violently. [le

SACK, a bag; a sachel.
SACK, a loose robe.
SACK, the pillage of a town.
SACK, a sort of wine.

Exercise 122.

Sage, wise; a wise man.
Sage, a plant.
Sash, a window frame.
Sash, a silken band.
Saw, *did* see.
Saw, a tool, with teeth, to cut boards, &c.
Saw, a proverb; a saying.
Scale, a balance.
Scale, thin shell of a fish.
Scale, a sort of ladder; to climb over.
Scale, a schedule of distances.
Shaft, the pole of a carriage.
Shaft, an arrow.
Shaft, a narrow pit.
Shaft, a spire; a column.
Shrub, a low dwarf tree; bush.
Shrub, spirit with acid and sugar.
Sound, healthy; hearty; valid.
Sound, a noise; to make a noise.
Sound, to try the depth; to examine.
Sound, a narrow sea; strait.
Sound, the air-bladder of a fish.

Exercise 123.

Still, quiet; silent; to make quiet.
Still, nevertheless; notwithstanding.
Still, till now; yet.
Still, vessel, or boiler for distilling.
Strain, to stretch; to sprain.
Strain, to filter.
Strain, a style; a song.
Tack, a little nail.
Tack, to join; to fasten.
Tack, to turn a ship.
Till, to cultivate the earth.
Till, to this time; until.
Till, a money-box, or drawer.
Treat, to handle; to use.
Treat, to discourse upon.
Treat, a feast, or entertainment.
Vault, an arched roof; a cellar.
Vault, to leap; to bound.
Vice, wickedness.
Vice, an iron screw-press.
Vice, instead of; a substitute.
Well, a spring; a pit of water.
Well, not sick; rightly.
Yard, a measure of three feet.
Yard, a small inclosure of ground.
Yard, cross beam to extend sails.*

Exercise 124.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. A *perch* or two from that old mill,
Stands yet the tree, you know,
Whereon the fish-hawks daily *perch*
To watch for *perch* below.

2. Then *rose* the good man and announced the text:—"The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the *rose*."

3. To *sound* the depth of sea or *sound*,
Is what we may and often do;
But who can *sound* the heart profound,
To see, if it be *sound* and true?

4. He that, from the rising of the sun *till* the going down of the same, is patient to *till* the soil, can not fail, in the end, to have his *till* well filled with money.

5. It was a real *treat* to hear him *treat* the subject so ably. But he did not *treat* his own father in a very becoming manner.

* For another list of words of this class, see page 81.

SECTION XVI.

WORDS ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

Exercise 125.

AB, a month in the Jewish year.
ABB, yarn for the warp.

ADZ, an edged tool used by coopers.
ADDS, *does* add; joins.

ALE, a malt liquor.
AIL, to trouble; to distress.

ÂIR, the fluid we breathe.
ÊRE, before.
ÊYRE, a court of circuit judges.
HÊIR, one who inherits.

ALL, the whole; total.
AWL, a tool to pierce with.

ÀNT, an insect.
ÀUNT, the sister of a parent.

ARK, a chest; a close vessel.
ARC, a part of a circle.

ATE, *did* eat.
AIT, a small island.
EIGHT, twice four.

Exercise 126.

AUGHT, any thing.
OUGHT, in duty bound.

AWN, the beard of corn.
AULN, a French measure; an ell.

BALD, without hair.
BAWL ED, *did* bawl; cried aloud.

BALE, a pack of goods.
BAIL, a surety.

BÄLL, a round body.
BÄWL, to cry or speak aloud.

BARB, the down of plants; beard.
BARBE, armor of leather for horses.

BATE, to abate; to deduct.
BAIT, a lure; to harass.

BAIZE, a coarse woolen stuff.
BAYS, a garland, or chaplet.

BÂRE, nude; naked.
BEÂR, an animal; to suffer.

BASE, vile; mean.
BASS, the gravest part of music.

Exercise 127.

BAY, a gulf; a color.
BEY, a Turkish governor.

BE, to exist.
BEE, an insect.

BEECH, the name of a tree.
BEACH, the sea-shore; strand.

BEER, a malt liquor.
BIER, a hand carriage for the dead.

BEET, a sweetish garden root.
BEAT, to strike; to throb.

BELL, a hollow sounding vessel.
BELLE, a gay young lady.

BIN, a box; a chest.
BEEN, existed.

BĬRTH, act of coming into life.
BĔRTH, a sleeping place in a ship.

BITE, to crush with the teeth.
BIGHT, a small bay.

BLEND, to mingle.
BLENDE, an ore of zinc; mock-lead.

BLEW, *did* blow.
BLUE, a color.

BLITE, a kind of plants.
BLIGHT, a disease of plants.

Exercise 128.

Blote, to dry and smoke.
Bloat, to puff up; to swell.

Blowze, a ruddy, fat-faced woman.
Blouse, a loose garment.

Bore, to make a hole; to weary.
Boar, the male of swine.

Bole, a body of a tree.
Boll, the pod or capsules of a plant.
Bowl, a basin; to roll.

Bōrne, carried; conveyed.
Bōurn, a boundary; a limit.

Bow, to bend down; to stoop.
Bough, a branch of a tree.

Bōw, instrument to shoot arrows.
Beau, a man of dress; a fop

Brake, a machine for dressing flax.
Break, to sever by force.

Breech, the lower part of the body.
Breach, a break; a gap.

Exercise 129.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. What does *ail* that man? Has he been drinking *ale?* That is *ail*ment enough.

2. The *heir* is in poor health, and has gone to try the mountain *air*. He is a student of law, and purposes, *ere* he reaches manhood, to prepare himself to serve as a judge in *eyre*.

3. If a brother offend in *aught*, we *ought*, if he be penitent, freely to forgive him; for thus saith the Lord:—"If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and, if he repent, forgive him." A great poet says:—"To err is human, to forgive divine."

4. The culprit stole a *bale* of goods,
Which landed him in jail:
He then gave up the *bale* of goods,
But could not give good *bail*.

5. *Baize*, though nothing but coarse cloth, is sometimes the covering of higher merit, than that which is honored with *bays*, or chaplets of any kind.

6. The *bear* is sometimes made to leap or dance by placing him with *bare* feet on heated plates of iron, so that he can not *bear* to stand still. This is cruel sport.

7. The *Bey* rode along the shore on a *bay* horse, and thence had a fine view of the ships sailing up and down the *bay*.

8. He that drinks much *beer*, should often reflect that the *beer* which he drinks, carries him swiftly to that *bier* which carries him to the grave.

9. The *bell* in the tower is clear,
The *belle* in the parlor is bright;
The former appeals to the ear,
The latter appeals to the sight.

10. We took the seeds out of the *boll* of the plant, and put them into a wooden *bowl*, turned from the *bole* of a tree.

Exercise 130.

Bred, begotten; brought up.
Bread, an article of food.
Brạwl, a quarrel, or fracas.
Brạul, striped Indian cloth.
Broach, spit, or bodkin; to let out.
Brōōch, a bosom buckle; a jewel.
Brûte, a beast.
Brûit, to report; to noise abroad.
Bur, the prickly head of a plant.
Burr, the lobe or lap of the ear.
But, on the contrary; except; unless.
Butt, to strike with the head.
By, near; through; along.
Buy, to purchase.
Cạuf, a box for fish in water.
Cough, a convulsion of the lungs.
Cạlk, to stop the seams of ships.
Cạwk, a kind of spar.
Cạll, to name; to summon.
Cạul, a membrane.
Cȧsk, a close vessel for liquors.
Cȧsque, armor for the head.
Cȧst, to throw, or hurl.
Cȧste, a race, tribe, or clan.

Exercise 131.

Seed, to sow, or scatter seed.
Cede, to yield; to give up.
Ceil, to overlay the top of a room.
Seal, a marine animal; a stamp.
Seel, to close the eyes.
Cell, a small close room.
Sell, to part with for a price.
Cense, a public tax.
Sense, power of perception; meaning.
Cent, a copper coin.
Sent, *did* send; dispatched.
Scent, smell; odor.
Cere, to cover with wax.
Sear, to burn; dry; withered.
Seer, a prophet.
Chaste, pure; undefiled.
Chas ed, *did* chase; pursued.
Cheap, bearing a low price.
Cheep, to chirp, as a small bird.
Chuff, a clownish person.
Chough, a fowl.
Cite, to quote; to summon.
Site, place; situation.
Sight, the sense of seeing; a view.
Clạuse, part of a sentence.
Clạws, the hooked nails of animals.
Clime, a climate; a region.
Climb, to mount; to ascend.

Exercise 132.

Coom, grease of wheels.
Coomb, a measure of four bushels.
Coarse, not fine; rough.
Course, way; career.
Cord, a small rope; 128 cubic feet.
Chord, string of a musical instrument.
Core, heart, or inner part.
Corps, a body of troops.
Cote, a pen; a fold.
Coat, an outer garment.
Creak, a harsh grating sound.
Creek, a small stream, or inlet.
Dam, the mother of brutes.
Damn, to condemn.
Dane, a native of Denmark.
Deign, to condescend.
Day, time from sunrise to sunset.
Dey, governor of Algiers.
Dear, costly; beloved.
Deer, a wild animal.
Dew, moisture; thin cold vapor.
Due, that which is owed; a debt.
Die, to expire.
Dye, to color; to tinge.

Exercise 133.

Dire, dreadful; fearful.
Dy' er, one who colors.
Doe, a female deer.
Dough, unbaked paste.
Draft, to draw the outline.
Draught, the act of drawing.
Dram, a drink of spirituous liquor.
Drachm, a silver coin.
Dun, of a dark color; to ask payment.
Done, performed; finished.
Duse, an evil spirit; a demon.
Deuce, two; a card with two spots.
Dust, fine particles of dry earth.
Dost, performest.
Earn, gain, or merit by service.
Urn, a kind of vase.

Exercise 134.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. He that is duly *bred* to labor, will find labor *bread* to him.
2. It is easier to *cede* land to others, than to *seed* it for ourselves.

3. Why *ceil* our rooms in costly style?
Why aim to have the *seal* of power?
Soon death will *seel* the sightless eyes,
And all things vanish in an hour.

4. If the *sight* of his eyes were equal at all,
To the *site* of his splendid domain,
To *cite* a condition more happy than his,
Were an effort both idle and vain.

5. Soon after we began to *climb* the mountain, we seemed to be in a much cooler *clime*.
6. To wear *coarse* clothes is no disgrace; but to be *coarse* in manner and language, is a proof that one's *course* of life has been both *coarse* and vulgar.

7. The farmer's *coat* is made of wool
From sheep, of which his *cote* was full.

8. Several times during the *day*, the *Dey* talked with the *Dane*, whom it was thought he would not *deign* to notice.
9. He that gets his living by hunting *deer*, is sure to find a *dear* living.

10. Heavy are the *dews* of night,
When with weary step we tread;
Heavier far the *dues* that rest
On the hopeless debtor's head.

11. Men *die* but once, 'tis often said,
Though some folks often *dye*;
Now, when we say, men *die* but once,
Pray, do we tell a lie?

12. From *dough* we get bread, from *doe* we get meat;—
Very *fair fare* for the hungry to eat.

Exercise 135.

FANE, a temple, or shrine.
FAIN, gladly; willingly.
FEIGN, to pretend.
FAINT, weak; languid.
FEINT, a false show; a mock assault.
FÂRE, food; cost of passage.
FÂIR, clear; comely.
FATE, lot; destiny.
FETE, a feast; a festival.
FẠWN, a young deer; to flatter.
FẠUN, a fabled deity of the woods.
FEET, more than one foot; *pl.* of foot.
FEAT, deed; exploit.
FEAZE, to untwist the end of a rope.
FEES, rewards.
FLEE, to run; to escape.
FLEẠ, an insect.
FLEW, *did* fly.
FLUE, passage for smoke in a chimney.
FLOUR, fine part of ground wheat.
FLOW' ER, a blossom.
FOE, an enemy.
FOH, fie; a word of contempt.
FORE, before.
FOUR, twice two.

Exercise 136.

FORT, a strong place; a fortress.
FORTE, that in which one excels.
FORTH, forward.
FOURTH, next after the third.
FOUL, impure; dirty.
FOWL, a bird.
FRAYS, broils; quarrels.
PHRASE, a sentence, or mode of speech.
FREEZE, to congeal; become ice.
FRIEZE, the nap on woolen cloth.
FUR, fine, soft hair.
FIR, a kind of tree.
GAGE, to pledge.
GAUGE, a measure; to measure.
GẠLL, bile; rancor; bitterness.
GẠUL, a name of ancient France.
GATE, a kind of door; an entrance.
GAIT, mode of walking; carriage.
GEST, a deed; an action.
JEST, a joke.
GIBE, a sneer; a taunt.
GYBE, to shift a boom sail.
GILD, to overlay with gold.
GUILD, a society.

Exercise 137.

GILT, overlaid with gold.
GUILT, crime; offense; fault.
GLÂRE, a dazzling light.
GLÂIR, the white of an egg.
GLOME, a roundish head of flowers.
GLOAM, to be sullen; to look surly.
GLOZE, to flatter; to wheedle
GLOWS, *does* glow.
GORE, clotted blood.
GOAR, a piece of cloth wedge-shaped.
GO ER, one who goes.
GRATE, a range of bars; to rub harshly.
GREAT, large; vast.
GREASE, soft fat.
GREECE, the name of a country.
GREAVES, armor for the legs; sort of boots.
GRIEVES, pains; afflicts.
GROAN, a deep sound uttered from pain.
GROWN, arrived at full size.
GUEST, a visitor.
GUESS' ED, *did* guess; conjectural.
HALE, sound; healthy.
HAIL, drops of frozen rain; to salute.
HẠLL, entrance of a house; a large room.
HẠUL, to drag with force.

Exercise 138.

RE, an animal. [skin.
R, a filament issuing from the
RT, a male deer.
RT, the vital part; the core.
W, the berry of the hawthorn.
GH, a little low meadow.
, dried grass.
, a word of joy.
L, the hind part of the foot.
L, to cure.
R, to perceive by the ear.
E, in this place.

HĔRD, a drove; a troop; a gang.
HĔARD, *did* hear.

HEW, to cut.
HUE, a color; an outcry.

HIE, to move, or run with haste.
HIGH, lofty; elevated.

HIM, that one.
HYM, a bloodhound.
HYMN, a sacred song.

HIP, the joint of the thigh.
HYP, low spirits.

Exercise 139.

E, wages; to let or lease.
H' ER, more high.
RD, to lay up; to āmass.
DE, a tribe, or clan.
, a tool used in farming.
a word to excite attention.
E, a hollow place; a pit.
LE, all; the total.
E, stockings.
S, more than one hoe.
yself.
, the organ of sight.

IN, within.
INN, a tavern.

ISLE, a small island.
I'LL, I will. [church.
AISLE, a walk, or passage in a

JAG, a small load.
JAGG, to notch; to indent.

JAM, a conserve of fruits; to press.
JAMB, a side piece of a chimney.

JUST, upright; honest.
JOUST, a tilt; a mock-fight.

Exercise 140.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

Every dog has *four* legs; but no dog has his *fore* legs behind.

The principal *feat* of this champion bold,
Was performed with his *feet*, as I have been told;
His *forte* was in finding a *fort* in retreat,
By making good use of his legs and his *feet*.

I love to *hail* the *hale* old man
As he walks along tne street,
Braving the rain, the *hail*, the snow,
And smiling his friends to greet.

Here we *hear* the *hue* and cry,
When angry factions meet;
Here savage soldiers seize and *hew*
Their victims in the street.

Exercise 141.

Key, that which locks or unlocks.
Quay, a mole, or wharf.
Kill, to deprive of life; to slay.
Kiln, an oven to dry or bake brick.
Lade, to load.
Laid, placed; put.
Lanch, to hurl as a lance.
Launch, to slide, as a ship, into water.
Lax, loose; remiss.
Lacks, *does* lack; wants.
Lee, the side opposite to the wind.
Lea, a meadow; a plain.
Leaf, part of a plant.
Lief, willingly; gladly.
Leak, to ooze, or run out.
Leek, a sort of onion.
Led, *did* lead; conducted.
Lead, a soft metal; a plummet.
Lean, thin; meager.
Lien, a legal claim.
Leach, to pass water through ashes.
Leech, a blood-sucker.
Lie, a falsehood; an untruth.
Lye, water passed through ashes.
Limb, a member; a bough.
Limn, to draw, or paint.
Links, parts of a chain.
Lynx, an animal of the cat kind.

Exercise 142.

Lone, single; solitary.
Loan, to lend.
Lock, to fasten with a lock.
Loch, a lake.
Lough, a lake.
Lo, look; behold.
Low, not high; humble.
Lore, learning.
Low' er, *more* low; to let down.
Lyre, an instrument of music.
Li' ar, one who tells lies.
Made, formed; finished.
Maid, a female not married.
Male, a *he* animal.
Mail, a letter-bag.
Mane, long hair on the neck of a beast.
Main, chief; the ocean.
Maine, name of one of the U. States.
Maze, confusion.
Maize, Indian corn.
Meed, a reward.
Mead, a drink; a meadow.
Mean, low, base.
Mien, look; aspect.
Mesne, middle.

Exercise 143.

Meet, to assemble; fit; proper.
Meat, flesh for food.
Mete, to measure.
Mist, water in very fine drops.
Miss' ed, *did* miss; failed.
Mite, a minute insect.
Might, power.
Moan, to bewail; to lament.
Mown, cut down, as grass.
Mote, a fine particle.
Moat, a ditch or trench for defense.
More, greater in degree or amount.
Mow' er, one who mows.
Mule, a mongrel animal.
Mewl, to cry, as a child.
Mum, a sort of malt liquor; silent.
Mumm, to mask.
Muse, to think; a goddess of poetry.
Mews, cages for birds.
Nag, a small horse.
Knag, a knot in wood.
Nap, a short sleep.
Knap, to bite short; a hillock.

Exercise 144.

'E, hub of a wheel.
AVE, a tricky person; a cheat.
D, want.
EAD, to work dough.
L, to temper by heat.
EEL, to fall or rest on the knees.
V, fresh; recent.
W, *did* know.
E, neat; dainty.
ISS, a species of rock.

Night, the time from sunset to sunrise.
Knight, a title of honor.
Nit, the egg of an insect.
Knit, to weave with needles.
No, not any; a word of denial.
Know, to understand.
Nome, a province, or district.
Gnome, an imaginary being.
Not, a word of denial; no.
Knot, a tie; to tie.

Exercise 145.

, metal in its fossil state.
, a sort of paddle for rowing.
, over; above.
or O, a word of surprise or joy.
E, to be in debt.
, belonging or pertaining to us.
R, sixty minutes.
E, wan; whitish.
L, an open vessel for water, milk, &c.
L, a covering for the dead.
L, a short bar of wood or iron.

Pane, a square of glass.
Pain, distress.
Pâre, to cut; to trim.
Pâir, a couple.
Peâr, a kind of fruit.
Pause, to stop; to cease.
Paws, the feet of beasts.
Peace, rest; quietness.
Piece, a part.
Peak, the top; the summit.
Pique, offense; slight anger.

Exercise 146.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

I *need* bread, and you *knead* bread; and yet I am poor, while you rich.

There are few people that *know* how and when to answer

His spirit in his *mien* we see;
For surely a spirit *mean* is he.

'Tis surely *meet*, that we should *mete*
Each man his *meat*, when due,
Lest we should *meet* what would be *meet*,—
Delay and hunger too.

There is *might* even in a *mite*; *more* perhaps, according to size, in the sturdy *mower* who crushes him with his foot.

One plies the *oar* along the shore,
One digs the *ore* in mines;
And each, the daily labors o'*er*,
His weary task repines.

Exercise 147.

PEAL, a loud sound.
PEEL, to strip off the skin or bark.
PĔARL, a gem.
PURL, to flow with a gentle noise; [sort of lace.
PEER, an equal; nobleman.
PIER, the support of an arch.
PLACE, a situation.
PLAICE, a flat fish.
PLANE, to make smooth or level.
PLAIN, level ground; clear.
PLATE, wrought silver; a flat piece [of metal.
PLAIT, a fold.
PLEASE, to give pleasure.
PLEAS, pleadings.
PLUM, a kind of fruit.
PLUMB, upright; erect.
POLE a long stick; a rod, or perch.
POLL, the head; to register.
PORE, a minute hole, or passage.
POUR, to cause to issue in a stream.
PORT, a harbor, or haven.
PORTE, a Turkish court.
PRAISE, to commend.
PRASE, a sort of quartz.

Exercise 148.

PRAY, to supplicate; to entreat.
PRE̤Y, spoil; booty.
QUEEN, the consort of a king.
QUEAN, a worthless woman.
QUIRE, twenty-four sheets of paper.
CHOIR, a body of singers.
RACK, an engine of torture.
*W*RACK, sea-weed.
RAIN, water from the clouds.
RE̤IN, strap of a bridle; to curb.
RE̤IGN, to rule, as a king.
RAZE, to subvert.
RAISE, to lift.
RAYS, lines of light; beams.
RAP, a quick blow; to strike.
*W*RAP, to fold up.
RED, of the color of blood.
READ, *did* read; perused.
REED, a plant; a weaver's tool.
READ, to peruse.
RECK, care; mind; heed.
*W*RECK, to suffer total loss.
REEK, to emit smoke or vapor.
*W*REAK, to take vengeance.
REST, peace; quietness.
*W*REST, to distort; to pervert.
RETCH, to try to vomit.
*W*RETCH, a miserable or worthless [person.

Exercise 149.

RICE, an esculent grain.
RISE, an ascent; act of rising.
RIME, hoar frost.
RHYME, to accord in sound.
RING, a circle; a sound.
*W*RING, to twist.
RITE, ceremony.
RIGHT, just; proper.
*W*RITE, to form letters with a pen.
*W*RIGHT, a workman.
RODE, *did* ride.
ROAD, a public highway.
ROW' ED, *did* row.
ROAR, to cry aloud.
ROW' ER, one who rows.
ROE, the female of the hart.
ROW, a rank; to propel by oars.
ROTE, a round of words.
*W*ROTE, *did* write.
ROUT, to put to flight.
ROUTE, a course, way, or passage.
RUFF, plaited linen for the neck.
ROUGH, not smooth; uneven.
RUNG, *did* ring; sounded.
*W*RUNG, *did* wring; twisted.

Exercise 150.

[illegible], a sort of [illegible].
W[illegible], [illegible].
Sale, the act of selling.
Sail, to move by [illegible].
Seen, beheld, perceived.
Scene, a view or sight.
Seine, a large fishing-net.
See, to perceive by the eye.
Sea, a great body of water.
Seem, to appear.
Seam, to join by sewing.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sell, to [illegible].
Sheer, pure, clear, unmixed.
Shire, a county, or district.

Exercise 151.

Shears, large scissors.
Shears, machine for raising heavy weights.
Shock, a sudden shake.
Shough, a shaggy dog.
Shone, *did* shine.
Shown, exhibited.
Sine, a line in geometry.
Sign, a mark, or signal.
Sink, to settle or go down; to decline.
Cinque, the number five.

Size, bulk; bigness.
Sice, the number six at dice.
Sighs, does sigh.
Skull, bone including the brain.
Scull, to impel by an oar at the stern.
Slay, to kill.
Sley, a weaver's reed.
Sleigh, a carriage on runners.
Sleeve, part of a garment covering the arm.
Sleave, to part threads.

Exercise 152.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. The king rode out every day, *rain* or shine. He seemed to take more delight in his fine steed and golden *reins* than in doing his duty toward the people, over whom he had been called to *reign*.

2\.
Write we know is written *right*,
When we see it written *write*;
But when we see it written *right*,
We know it is not written *wright*;
For *write*, to have it written *right*,
Must not be written *right* or *wright*,
Nor yet should it be written *rite*,
But WRITE; for so 'tis written *right*.

3. We *rode* around the bay on the public *road*, while the rest of our party *rowed* across in a small row boat.

4. Few *scenes* that I have *seen*, are more exciting than a *seine* full of fishes drawn to the shore.

5\.
Who wishes a life of hardship to *see*,
Has only to go, as a sailor, to *sea*.

Exercise 153.

SLEW, *did* slay.
SLUE, to turn about the axis.
SLIGHT, to neglect.
SLEIGHT, an artful trick.
SLOW, not fast.
SLOE, a wild plum.
SOLE, bottom of the foot; only.
SOUL, the immortal part of man.
SO, in like manner.
SOW, to scatter seed for growth.
SEW, to join with needle and thread.
SORE, a wound; an ulcer.
SOAR, to rise, or mount up.
SOW ER, one that scatters seed.
STÂRE, to gaze.
STÂIR, a step for going up.
STAKE, a wager; a small post.
STEAK, a slice of meat.
STEP, a pace; to walk.
STEPPE, a large barren plain.
STEEL, iron hardened.
STEAL, to take by theft.
STICK, a short piece of wood.
STICH, a verse or line of poetry.
STILE, steps over a fence.
STYLE, mode; manner.
STOOP, to bend forward; to lean.
STOUP, a flagon; vessel for liquids.

Exercise 154.

STRAIT, narrow; close.
STRAIGHT, direct; not crooked.
SWEET, agreeable to the taste.
SUIT, a train, or retinue.
SUM, the whole amount.
SŎME, not all; certain persons.
SUN, the orb of light and heat.
SŎN, a male child.
TALE, a story.
TAIL, the end.
TALK, to speak; to converse.
TALC, a mineral.
TÂRE, allowance; deduction.
TEÂR, to rend.
TAX, rate imposed for public uses.
TACKS, small nails.
TEAL, a web-footed water-fowl.
TEIL, the lime tree.
TEEM, to bring forth; to be full.
TEAM, horses or oxen in harness, [or yoke.
TEAR, fluid from the eye.
TIER, a row, rank, or layer.
THE, the definite article.
THEE, thyself.

Exercise 155.

THÊRE, in that place.
THÊIR, of, or belonging to them.
THROW, to hurl, or cast.
THROE, extreme pain; anguish.
THRONE, the seat of a king.
THROWN, cast, or hurled.
TIDE, the flow of the sea.
TI ED, bound, or fastened.
TIME, the measure of duration.
THYME, a plant. [foot.
TOE, one of the extremities of the
TOW, the coarse part of flax.
TO, toward; unto.
TOO, also; likewise.
TWO, twice one; a couple.
TOLD, *did* tell.
TOL' ED, *did* tole, or entice.
TOLL' ED, *did* toll, or ring.
TOLE, to allure, or entice by bait.
TOLL, to ring a bell; a tax.
TRAY, a small trough.
TREY, the three at cards or dice.
VALE, a valley. [conceal.
VAIL, a covering for the face; to

Exercise 156.

E, a weathercock.
I, conceited; proud.
E, to walk in shallow water.
GH ED, *did* weigh.
E, a ridge; to mark with wales.
L, to lament; to bemoan.
L, a fence of stone or brick.
L, to cry, as a cat.

WANE, to decrease.
WAIN, a wagon.
WASTE, to spend, or use lavishly.
WAIST, the middle part of the body.
WAIT, to stay; to delay.
WEIGHT, heaviness.
WÂRE, merchandise; cautious.
WEÂR, to waste by friction.

Exercise 157.

E, a billow; a breaker.
VE, to give up; to put off.
, a road, or path.
GH, to find the weight by a balance.
K, feeble; infirm.
K, seven days.
L, well-being; happiness.
L, a snare, or trap for fish.
N, to think; to suppose.
N, to draw off; to alienate.

WHEEL, a circular frame or body.
WHEAL, a pustule.
WHUR, to pronounce *r* too forcibly.
WHĬR, to whirl around with noise.
WOOD, the material of trees; a forest.
WOULD, willed; wished.
WŎN, *did* win.
ONE, single in number.
YEW, an evergreen tree.
YOU, the person spoken to.

Exercise 158.

WORDS NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND.

word of surprise, joy, &c.
plural of *is*; as he *is*, they *are*.
, weapons; limbs.
, gifts of charity.
a cutting tool.
, deeds; feats.
M, yeast; scum of malt liquor.
M, a plant; any thing that heals.

BUST, a half-length statue or portrait.
BURST, to break open.
BOY, a male child.
BUOY, a float; to keep afloat.
CLOSE, to shut; an end.
CLOTHES, articles of dress.
DUST, powdered substances.
DURST, dared; ventured.

Exercise 159.

, a moldy or strong smell.
T, foremost; earliest.
D, to praise; to extol.
, a master; a nobleman.
N, fine linen.
N, forsaken; deserted.
, a passage; to move along.
SE, to analyze a sentence.

SEX, gender; kind.
SECTS, bodies of persons of the same tenets.
SOUGHT, searched; hunted.
SORT, kind, or class.
STALK, a stem.
STORK, a bird of passage.
TRACK, trace; footstep.
TRACT, region; district.

SECTION XVII.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

EXERCISE 160.

ham′ let	vil′ lage	pȧss′ port	li′ cense
hap less	luck less	thresh old	door-sill
hard ly	scârce ly	cop y	tran script
ha ven	har bor	tri graph	triph thong
haw ser	ca ble	tur bid	mud dy
gy ral	whĭrl ing	tur tle	tor *toise*
hyb rid	mŏn″ grel	twee zer$	nip per$
ill ness	sick ness	char ter	pat ent
can did	o *pen*	leg ate	ħun cio
trēat ment	u $age	fran tic	rāv ing

EXERCISE 161.

er′ go	thêre′ fore	nap′ kin	tow′ el
ev er	a̧l wāy$	neth er	lōw ȩr
fac il*e*	ēa$ y	neū ter	nēi ther
fam ish	per ish	noon tide	noon day
flee cy	wo̧o̧l ly	nuz zle	nes*t* le
trăn sient	fleet ing	oo zy	slīm y
flu id	liq uid	mēan while	mēan time
mes sage	mis sion	ire ful	*wr*äth ful
mor sel	mouth ful	jĕrk in	jack et
mum ble	mut ter	jog gle	jos *tle*

EXERCISE 162.

ag′ il*e*	act′ ive	con′ voy	es′ cort
ä*l*m$-house	poor-house	cor sâir	pi rate
a̧l so	like wi$e	cox com*b*	dan dy
am ple	spa cious	cran ny	crev ice
ar bor	bow er	cre dence	cred it
arch er	bōw man	crisp y	brit tle
arc tic	north ern	cro cus	saf fron
ban ish	ex ile	cul ture	till age
bant ling	in fant	cus tom	prac tice
bed lam	mad-house	dis tich	*c*oup let

Exercise 163.

keen′ ness	sharp′ ness	mint′ age	coin′ age
sump ter	pack horse	gib bous	con vex
mag net	lode stone	a gent	fac tor
le vant	east ern	sil van	wood y
low-bred	ill-bred	rānġ er	rōv er
loy al	faith ful	pō$ er	puz zler
lug gage	bag gage	sin ew	ten don
syn od	coun cil	harsh ness	rig or
med ley	mix ture	he*a*lth ful	he*a*lth y
me ter	me*a*s ure	fa̱ult y	blame ful

Exercise 164.

rōp′ y	string′ y	scrib′ bler	scrawl′ er
sĕrv il*e*	slāv ish	scuf fle	*w*res *t*le
que ry	ques tion	sea-cōast	sea-shore
pec cant	sin ning	shat ter$	frag ments
peer less	match less	des pot	ty rant
rig ging	tack ling	huz zä′	hur rä*h*′
ro ral	dew y	im plant	in fix
rum mage	ran sack	in gråft	in sĕrt
scaf fold	plat form	re ject	re pel
scar let	crim $on	un apt	un fit

Exercise 165.

re fu$e′	de cline′	im bibe′	ab sorb′
be hest	com månd	de scry	es py
suc cum*b*	sub mit	in due	en dow
sur mi$e	sus pect	in flate	dis tend
en crōach	in trench	in fold	en *w*rap
en trap	in snâre	in thra̱ll	en slave
e vade	es cape	in twine	in twist
mis lay	mis place	a bu$e	mal trēat
de base	de grade	a båft	a stĕrn
de hort	dis suade	a bout	a round

What kind of words are *sea-coast* and *sea-shore*?—See page 8.

Exercise 166.

ac cord′	a gree′	be gin′	com menc
ac cost	ad dress	be rēave	de prive
ac quāint	in form	con fine	im mure
a drift	a float	con trive	in vent
al low	per mit	de $ire	re quest
a new	a fresh	de vi$e	be quēaṭh
a slânt	a slope	di late	ex pand
as tringe	con strict	dis burse	ex pend
a vạunt	be gone	ob tain	pro cure
be fit	be cŏme	re vōlt	re bel

Exercise 167.

re tire′	wiṭh draw′	re $ult′	up′ shot
a lone	sin″ gle	un cŏuth	awk ward
re trench	less *en*	im būe	tinc ture
re lax	slack *en*	ho tel	tav ern
ma ture	rīp *en*	hās*t′ en*	dis patch′
ma chïne	en gin*e*	eeh o	re sound
de $erve	mer it	ul tra	be yond
e voke	sum mon	ver sus	a gainst
e rect	up ri*gh*t	ren der	re turn
en sūe	fol low	ran som	re deem
per plex	puz zle	mold er	de cay

Exercise 168.

dor′ mant	sleep′ ing	a he*a*d′	on′ ward
drag gle	drab ble	a kin	kin dred
eld er	old er	an tïq*ue*	ān cient
mar ġin	bor der	bab oon	mŏnk ey
mem oir$	an nal$	be dim	dark *en*
prāt er	bab bler	be grudge	en vy
al cove	re cess′	be nēaṭh	un der
no tice	re gard	cra vat	neck cloth
ab rupt′	sud′ den	cur tāil	short *en*
as tute	su*b*t *le*	ven dūe	ạuc tion

Exercise 169.

h′ ful	mod′ est	ac′ rid	pun′ gent	bīt′ ing
tion	bul wark	as tral	stel lar	star ry
m ble	bri er	bab bler	tat tler	tell-tale
fold	two fold	ban ner	en sign	stand ard
lōw	break er	bâre ly	mere ly	ōn ly
d geon	cudg el	baw ble	gew gaw	tri fle
s ter	swag ger	bes tial	beast ly	brū tal
l ice	cor set	bib ber	tip pler	drunk ard
er	fight er	bōl ster	cush ion	pil lōw
ck ish	salt ish	boom ing	rush ing	roar ing

Exercise 170.

nd′ ish	flour′ ish	bow′ els	en′ trails	in′ wards
wl er	wran″ gler	cal dron	ket tle	boil er
ch ren	broth ers	can ton	dis trict	cĭr cuit
m stone	sul phur	chaf fer	hag gle	bar gain
ment	but tress	con tour	pro file	out line
om	live ly	cop y	sam ple	pat tern
tiff	vil lain	cyn ic	snap pish	snarl ing
ter	gal lop	dam sel	maid en	vĭr gin
sheaf	top-shēaf	day spring	day breāk	dawn ing
bon	char coal	cours er	ra cer	race-horse

Exercise 171.

′ tral	mid′ dle	din′ gy	dusk′ y	dark′ ish
r y	wa ry	de mon	dev il	sa tan
er less	drēar y	dog ma	te net	doc trine
ck le	snick er	dōz y	drows y	sleep y
dle	par boil	ĕar nest	zeal ous	fĕr vent
umn	pil lar	ed dy	mäel strom	whĭrl pool
pact	treat y	fa tal	mor tal	dead ly
cave	arch ed	fet id	ran cid	frow y
ble	fāil ing	câre ful	cau tious	watch ful
ny	frost y	flim sy	fee ble	force less

Exercise 172.

fra′ cas	up′ roar	gen′ tīle	pa′ gan	hēa′ then
fäst ness	strong hold	glee ful	glee sŏme	joy ous
flur ry	flus ter	gloss y	shīn y	lus trous
fre quent	oft en	growl er	grum bler	snarl er
func tion	of fice	hud dle	hus tle	jum ble
fun nel	tun nel	lack ey	foot boy	run ner
gal lows	ġib bĕt	lād ing	lōad ing	freight ing
gam bler	game ster	lan″ guid	flag ging	droop ing
gar bage	of fal	man ful	man ly	man like
gid dy	diz zy	mo lar	grīnd er	jąw tooth

Exercise 173.

griēv′ ance	hard′ ship	mŏn″ ger	dēal′ er	trād′ er
grim ness	fiērce ness	mute ness	dumb ness	si lence
glib ly	smooth ly	ōaf ish	dōlt ish	stu pid
gnärl ed	knot ty	mus ty	fus ty	mōld y
grōss ly	cōarse ly	pha ros	bēa con	light-house
gus to	rel ish	pi lot	helm$ man	steer$ man
gust y	squąll y	plump ly	full y	round ly
hon est	up right	par cel	budg et	pack et
hop ple$	fet ter$	re gal	roy al	prince ly
i cy	gla cial	scam ble	scram ble	scrab ble

Exercise 174.

im′ age	like′ ness	slab′ ber	slav′ er	driv′ el
lack ing	wąnt ing	sod den	boil ed	seeth ed
lin seed	flax seed	spend er	spend thrift	wāst er
o $ier	wil lōw	spi nous	spi ny	thorn y
or ġie$	rev el$	strin gent	bind ing	rig id
por trait	pic ture	sūit or	woo er	lŏv er
ser rate	notch ed	tep id	luke warm	blood warm
mid way	häl f way	tur ġid	swell ed	bloat ed
man age	han dle	ras cal	scoun drel	var let
plump ness	fat ness	touch y	test y	pet tish

Exercise 175.

ink′ et	jew el	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
vig gen	wick er	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ault er	leap er	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
i and$	vict uals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ar riage	wed ding	ex treme	[illegible]	[illegible]
ist ful	wish ful	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ar bler	song ster	mo rose	[illegible]	[illegible]
a ry	al ter	re port	hēar say	[illegible]
en ture	haz ard	mis take	[illegible] der	er ror
est ed	cloth ed	ro bust	[illegible]	[illegible]

Exercise 176.

awn′ ing	gäp′ ing	e′ dict	fi′ at	de cree′
ĕarn ing	long ing	slânt ing	slōp ing	o blīque
or poise*	sea-hog	fic tion	nov el	ro mance
b bi	más ter	way ward	fro ward	per vĕrse
ual id	filth y	coun sel	con sult′	ad vi$e
ro	ci pher	to tal	en tire	com plete
f fle	e lude′	tri umph	ex ult	re joice
nk er	cor rode	*h*on or	es teem	re vere
c cor	re liēve	mur mur	re pine	com plāin
lse hood	un trûth	car ry	con vey	trans port

Exercise 177.

n′ brage	of fense′	a cross′	a thwart′	cross′ wi$e
ou quet†	no$e′ gay	be tide	be fall	hap pen
m peer	e qual	pro mote	ad vance	for ward
o lix	length y	re mi$e	re lēase	quit clāim
ot	rev el	in hume	in ter	bu ry‡
tent′	pur port	as sāil	as sault	at tack
twixt	be tween′	re cite	re hearse	re peat
*w*ray	be tray	re fund	re pay	re store
l late	com pâre	im print	im press	en stamp
*l*ieū	fâre well	de port	de mēan	be have

* por′ pus. † boo ka′. ‡ ber ry.

Exercise 178.

im pede′	ob struct′	ac cu$e′	ar rāi*g*n′	im pēach′
re lēase	ac quit	ad dict	ap ply	de vote
hal loo	ex clāim	af frŏnt	in sult	of fend
pro tract	pro long	ap point	pre scribe	or dāin
pre clude	pre vent	be guile	de cēive	de lude
cos tume	at tire	dis lodge	dis place	re move
un less	ex cept	be trust	in trust	con fide
un coil	un wīnd	un furl	un fold	un roll
test′ ing	try′ ing	re frāin	ab stāin	for bear

Exercise 179.

cus′ tom	du′ ty	im′ post	trib′ ute
loi ter	lin″ ger	säun ter	tar ry
mâx im	ad age	prov erb	say ing
flout er	mock er	scorn er	scoff er
fur bish	burn ish	pol ish	brī*gh*t *e*n
glis *te*n	glit ter	spark l*e*	twink l*e*
in cense	o dor	per fume	fra grance
for ceps	pin cer$	pinch er$	pli er$
patch er	botch er	bun″ gler	cob bler
fos ter	cher ish	n*o*ur ish	nur ture

Exercise 180.

gąud′ y	shōw′ y	tąw′ dry	tin′ sel
reck less	heed less	list less	câre less
row dy	lōaf er	loung er	va grant
dap pled	spot ted	mot ley	pīe bąld
rep til*e*	ad der	vi per	sĕr pent
sāt ed	cloy *ed*	glut ted	fill *ed*
rāi ment	vest ure	vest ments	gar ments
spūm y	froth y	fōam y	scum my
tri nal	treb l*e*	trip l*e*	three fold
dal ly	dan dle	fond l*e*	ca ress′
cow ard	cra v*e*n	das tard	pol troon

ūre, sĭr, nō, lŏve, [illegible]

[illegible]

ʼ ly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
cret	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
base′	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
pĕrse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
vēal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
r give	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
o vide	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
vour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ā cha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ĕrt′	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
droit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

flict′	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
s cuss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
scene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
leĝe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
wāil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
late	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
kánt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rānge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
fute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
m priṭe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
fest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECTION [illegible]

WORDS OF DIFFICULT [illegible]

[illegible]

sence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
e mai	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

brŏth' er	sis' ter	fēar' ful	fēar' less
buy er	sell er	find er	lös er
câre ful	câre less	fore most	hīnd most
curs ed	bless ed	for mer	lat ter
dāy *light*	dark ness	hith er	thith er
doub *le*	sin'' gle	hum ble	ex alt'

Exercise 184.

in' let	out' let	need' ful	need' less
in ner	out er	ne gro	ne gress
in side	out side	ēi ther	nēi ther
in ward	out ward	nev er	ev er
king ly	queen ly	dāi ly	nī*ght* ly
land man	sēa man	no whêre	some whêre
law yer	cli ent	oft *en*	sel dom
loos *en*	fäst *en*	o ver	un der
mid day	mid nī*ght*	part ing	meet ing
moth er	fä ther	pēace ful	war like

Exercise 185.

sin'' gly	doub' ly	ab' sent	pres' ent
sŏme thing	nŏth ing	be fore'	äft er
stron'' ger	wēak er	be fore	be hind'
sum mer	win ter	cre ate	de stroy
sun rise	sun set	a bŏve	be lōw
tame ness	wild ness	pa pä	mam mä
trûth ful	trûth less	him self	her self
wake ful	sleep y	a wake	a sleep
*w*hole sale	re tail	with in	with out
youn'' ger	old er	suc cess	fāil' ure

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING DEFINED.

Exercise 186.

Ab' bot, the head of a convent of monks.
Ab' bess, the head of a convent of [nuns.
Con' cave, hollow.
Con' vex, gibbous.
Con' crete, united in mass; not separate.
Ab' stract, separate; taken apart
Cŏv' ert, secret; hidden.
O' vert, open; manifest.

IT, what is due from any one.
)' IT, what is due to any one.

' ID, cold.
RID, hot.

)' LORD, one that owns lands houses. [houses.
ANT, one that hires lands or

LAR' BOARD, the left-hand side of a ship. [of a ship.
STAR BOARD, the right-hand side

JUN' IOR, younger.
SEN' IOR, older.

LEE' WARD, side opposite the wind.
WIND' WARD, side whence the wind blows.

EXERCISE 187.

IOR, larger; greater.
:OR, smaller; less.

TAL, pertaining to death.
:AL, pertaining to birth.

TISE, a hole to insert a tenon.
ON, the part of a timber fitted a mortise.

LID, pale; wan.
DY, reddish; rosy.

PROG' RESS, a going forward.
RE' GRESS, a going back; retreat.

TENSE' NESS, tightness.
LAX' NESS, looseness.

VAN' GUARD, first line of an army.
REAR' GUARD, last line of an army.

VIC' TOR, one that conquers.
VIC' TIM, one that *is* conquered.

EXERCISE 188.

ITH, point in the heavens di-
ly overhead. [the zenith.
IR, the point exactly opposite

OR, one who gives.
:E', one who receives a gift.

' ER, one who pawns.
EE', one who takes a pawn.

' ER, one who pledges.
EE', one who takes a pledge.

VEND' OR, one who sells.
VEND EE', one who buys.

VOUCH' ER, one that vouches or warrants. [for.
VOUCH EE', one that is vouched

EN CAMP', to form into a camp.
DE CAMP', to remove from camp.

IN VĚRSE', inverted.
DI RECT', straight; in a right line.

EXERCISE 189.

:OR, one that grants a lease.
EE', one that takes a lease.

ANCE', to go forward.
DE', to go back; to retreat.

ND', to go, or climb up.
END', to go down.

RGE', to tend from a point.
ERGE', to tend toward a point.

CADE', to urge towards; in-
warmly. [against.
CADE', to entreat or advise

EN THRONE', to put on a throne.
DE THRONE', to deprive of a throne.

E VOLVE', to roll out; to unfold.
IN VOLVE', to roll in; to fold in.

IN CREASE', to grow or become larger. [smaller.
DE CREASE', to grow or become

OB TUSE', blunt; stupid.
A CUTE', sharp; subtle.

DI VEST', to strip; to take from.
IN VEST', to clothe; to put in charge.

Exercise 190.—Reading Lesson.

THE BOY AND HIS DOG.

1. Old Rover is the finest dog
That ever ran a race;
His ear so quick, his foot so fleet,
And such an honest face.

2. My playmate he, in every sport,
The moment I begin:
He 's always ready for a race,
And always sure to win.

3. One day he stole my hat, and ran
Away across the plain;
While loudly laughed a boy and man
Who saw me chase in vain.

4. So, tired at last, I sat me down
Upon a green grass-plat,
When quick, old Rover turned about,
And brought me back my hat.

5. At home, abroad, where'er I go,
There Rover 's sure to be;
There never was a kinder dog,
Than he has been to me.

SECTION XIX.

WORDS ALIKE IN FORM AND SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN MEANING AND APPLICATION.

Exercise 191.

An'' gle, point where two lines meet.
An'' gle, to fish with a rod, line, [and hook.
Bat ter, mixture of flour, eggs, milk, &c.
Bat ter, to beat; to wear with beating.
Bee tle, a large, heavy mallet.
Bee tle, an insect.
Bee tle, to jut out, or overhang.
Bill' et, a note; a letter.
Bill et, a small stick of wood.
Bill et, to quarter soldiers.
Bra zier, one who works in brass.
Bra zier, a pan for holding coals.
Ca per, to leap, or skip; to prance.
Ca per, a berry; a pickle.
Cock le, a shell-fish.
Cock le, the weed darnel.
Cock le, to contract into wrinkles.

Exercise 192.

Com mit', to give in trust.
Com mit, to send to prison.
Com mit, to perpetrate.
Coun' ter, a shop-table.
Coun ter, a base coin. [reckoner.
Coun ter, one who counts; a
Coun ter, contrary to; opposite.
Crick et, a small insect. [ball.
Crick et, a game with bats and
Crick et, a low stool.
E' ven, level; quiet; calm.
E ven, truly; likewise.
E ven, though; still.
Fer ret, a kind of weasel.
Fer ret, a kind of narrow tape.
Fer ret, to hunt or drive out.
Fig ure, shape; form.
Fig ure, character denoting a number. [trope
Fig ure, a mode of speech; a

Exercise 193.

Gal' ley, a printer's type frame.
Gal ley, a low, flat-built vessel.
Gal ley, a ship's kitchen.
Fil let, a little head-band.
Fil let, a joint of veal.
Found er, one who founds.
Found er, to fill and sink.
Found er, to lame in the feet.
Found er, one who casts metals.
Full er, more full.
Full er, a cloth-dresser. [ment.
Haut boy, (ho'boy) a wind instru-
Haut boy, a sort of strawberry.
Ken' nel, a cot, or house for dogs
Ken' nel, the water-course of a street.
Let ter, one who lets.
Let ter, a character of the alphabet. [epistle.
Let ter, a written message; an
Lit ter, a vehicle with a bed in it.
Lit ter, a brood of animals.
Lit ter, scattered fragments.
Man'' gle, to cut and hack.
Man'' gle, a rolling press to smooth linen.

Exercise 194.

Min′ ute, (min it,) 60th part of an hour.
Min′ ute, a short note.

Mor tar, a vessel in which substances are pounded.
Mor tar, a bomb cannon.
Mor tar, cement used in building.

Nĕrv ous, full of nerve; strong.
Nĕrv ous, having weak nerves.

O blīge′, to bind; to force.
O blīge, to serve or favor.

Or′ gan, an instrument or means.
Or gan, a musical instrument.

Pa′ tient, suffering; enduring.
Pa tient, a sick person.

Pre tend′, to feign; to assume.
Pre tend, to claim truly or falsely.

Pin′ ion, the wing of a fowl.
Pin ion, a fetter for the arms.
Pin ion, the tooth of a wheel.

Pol lard, a tree lopped.
Pol lard, a clipped coin.
Pol lard, a stag that has cast his horns.
Pol lard, bran and meal mixed.

Exercise 195.

Pur′ chase, the act of buying.
Pur chase, lever-power; advantage.

Quạr ter, one fourth part.
Quạr ter, a particular region.
Quạr ter, mercy to an enemy.
Quạr ter, to billet, or station soldiers for lodging.

Ren der, to give in return.
Ren der, to translate.
Ren der, one who rends or tears.

Sea son, a division of the year; a fit time.
Sea son, to give a relish to.
Sea son, to fit for use.

Ta′ ble, any flat surface.
Ta ble, an article of furniture.
Ta ble, an index, or catalogue.

Ta per, a wax candle; small light.
Ta per, to become less and less; to dwindle.

Ten der, soft; delicate.
Ten der, to offer, or present.

Tum bler, one who shows feats of tumbling.
Tum bler, a drinking glass.

Ush er, an introducer.
Ush er, an under-teacher.

Wa ges, hire, or reward for service.
Wa ges, carries on; stakes.

SECTION XX.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN ACCENT AND MEANING.

Exercise 196.

Ab′ sent, not present; distant.
Ab sent′, to keep away.

Ab′ stract, a summary; separate.
Ab stract′, to take from.

Ac′ cent, stress of voice on a syllable.
Ac cent′, to make or mark accents.

Af′ fix, something affixed; a suffix.
Af fix′, to suffix; to subjoin.

Aug′ ment, an increase.
Aug ment′, to increase.

Au′ gust, the eighth month.
Au gust′, grand; stately.

BARD, piece of short thick ance.
ARD', to attack with bombs.
NT, what unites; mortar.
ST', to unite with cement.

COL' LEAGUE, a partner, or an associate.
COL LEAGUE', to unite, or join with.
COL' LECT, a short prayer.
COL LECT', to gather together.

EXERCISE 197.

ENT, explanatory note.
ENT', to make notes on.

ACT, a contract.
ACT', firm; close; solid.

ORT, conduct; manner of ig; behavior.
ORT', to suit; to behave.

OUND, a mixture.
OUND', to mix; to mingle.

RESS, a pad or bolster of linen.
RESS', to press together.

CON' CĔRT, harmony; a musical entertainment.
CON CĔRT', to contrive together.
CON' DUCT, manners; behavior.
CON DUCT', to guide; to manage.
CON' FINE, a border, or limit.
CON FINE', to limit; to restrain.
CON' FLICT, a struggle; a contest.
CON FLICT', to strive; to contest.
CŎN' JURE, to practice magic or sorcery.
CŎN JURE', to bind solemnly, or by oath.

EXERCISE 198.

ĔRVE, a sweet-meat.
RVE', to preserve fruit.

ORT, a partner; a wife or band.
ORT', to go together; to associate.
EST, strife; a struggle.
ST', to strive with; to litigate.
RACT, bargain; compact.
ACT', to abridge; to bargain.
RAST, opposition.
AST', to oppose, or place opposite.

CŎN' VĔRSE, the contrary; talk.
CŎN VĔRSE', to talk, or hold discourse with.
CŎN' VĔRT, one changed in doctrine.
CŎN VĔRT', to turn from one state or doctrine to another.
CON' VICT, one found guilty.
CON VICT', to prove one guilty.
CON' VOY, that which attends for defense; an escort.
CON VOY', to attend for defense.

EXERCISE 199.

ANT, a song or tune in parts.
ANT', to discourse upon at e.

RT, a waste; a wilderness.
RT', to forsake; to abandon.

ST, a body of laws.
T', to dissolve in the stomach; to arrange.

OUNT, deduction.
UNT', to deduct.

EN' TRANCE, act of entering; passage.
EN TRANCE', to put in a trance or ecstasy.
ES' CORT, a convoy.
ES CORT', to convey or guard.
ES' SAY, an attempt; a short treatise.
ES SAY', to attempt; to try.
EX' PORT, goods sent to a foreign market.
EX PORT', to send goods to a foreign market.

Exercise 172.

fra′ cas	up′ roar	gen′ tīle	pa′ gan	hēa′ t̄hen
fȧst ness	strong hold	glee ful	glee sŏme	joy *o*us
flur ry	flus ter	gloss y	shīn y	lus tr*o*us
fre quent	of*t* *e*n	growl er	grum bler	snarl er
func tion	of fic*e*	hud dle	hus *tle*	jum ble
fun nel	tun nel	lack ey	foot boy	run ner
gal lows	ġib bĕt	lād ing	lōad ing	fre̱i*gh*t ing
gam bler	game ster	lan″ guid	flag ging	droop ing
gar bage	of fal	man ful	man ly	man like
gid dy	diz zy	mo lar	grīnd er	ja̤w tooth

Exercise 173.

griēv′ ance	hard′ ship	mŏn″ ger	dēal′ er	trād′ er
grim ness	fiērce ness	mute ness	dum*b* ness	si lence
glib ly	smoot̄h ly	ōaf ish	dōlt ish	stu pid
*g*närl *e*d	*k*not ty	mus ty	fus ty	mōld y
grōss ly	cōarse ly	pha ros	bēa c*o*n	li*gh*t-house
gus to	rel ish	pi lot	helm$ man	steer$ man
gust y	squa̤ll y	plump ly	full y	round ly
*h*on est	up ri*gh*t	par cel	budġ et	pack et
hop ple$	fet ter$	re gal	roy al	prince ly
i cy	gla cial	scam ble	scram ble	scrab ble

Exercise 174.

im′ age	like′ ness	slab′ ber	slav′ er	driv′ el
lack ing	wa̤nt ing	sod d*e*n	boil *e*d	seet̄h *e*d
lin seed	flax seed	spend er	spend t̤hrift	wāst er
o $ier	wil lōw	spi n*o*us	spi ny	thorn y
or ġie$	rev el$	strin gent	bind ing	riġ id
por trait	pic ture	sūit or	woo er	lŏv er
ser rate	notch *e*d	tep id	luke warm	blood warm
mid way	hä*l*f way	tur ġid	swell *e*d	bloat ed
man age	han dle	ras cal	scoun drel	var let
plump ness	fat ness	t*o*uch y	test y	pet tish

Exercise 175.

ak′ et	jew′ el	vi′ rus	ven′ om	poi′ $on
ig gen	wick er	ca bal′	jun to	fac tion
ult er	lēap er	cuï rass	corse let	breast plate
and$	vict ual$	de nounce	men ace	threat en
ar riage	wed ding	ex treme	far thest	ut most
st ful	wish ful	pa role	o ral	verb al
r bler	song ster	mo rose	sul len	mump ish
ry	a̧l ter	re port	hēar say	rû mor
a ture	haz ard	mis take	blun der	er ror
st ed	cloth ed	ro bust	stur dy	lust y

Exercise 176.

wn′ ing	gäp′ ing	e′ dict	fi′ at	de cree′
arn ing	long ing	slânt ing	slōp ing	o blīque
r poise*	sea-hog	fic tion	nov el	ro mance
) bi	mâs ter	way ward	fro ward	per vĕrse
ual id	filth y	coun sel	con sult′	ad vi$e
ro	ci pher	to tal	en tire	com plete
f fle	e lude′	tri umph	ex ult	re joice
ak er	cor rode	hon or	es teem	re vere
: cor	re liēve	mur mur	re pine	com plāin
se hood	un trûth	car ry	con vey	trans port

Exercise 177.

a′ brage	of fense′	a cross′	a thwart′	cross′ wi$e
u quet†	no$e′ gay	be tide	be fall	hap pen
m peer	e qual	pro mote	ad vance	for ward
o fix	length y	re mi$e	re lēase	quit clāim
ot	rev el	in hume	in ter	bu ry‡
tent′	pur port	as sāil	as sault	at tack
twixt	be tween′	re cite	re hearse	re peat
way	be tray	re fund	re pay	re store
l late	com pâre	im print	im press	en stamp
dieū	fâre well	de port	de mēan	be have

* por′ pus. † boo ka′. ‡ ber ry.

Exercise 178.

im pede′	ob struct′	ac cu$e′	ar rāi*g*n′	im pēach′
re lēase	ac quit	ad dict	ap ply	de vote
hal loo	ex clāim	af frŏnt	in sult	of fend
pro tract	pro long	ap point	pre scribe	or dāin
pre clude	pre vent	be guile	de cēive	de lude
cos tume	at. tire	dis lodge	dis place	re move
un less	ex cept	be trust	in trust	con fide
un coil	un wīnd	un furl	un fold	un roll
test′ ing	try′ ing	re frāin	ab stāin	for beär

Exercise 179.

cus′ tom	du′ ty	im′ post	trib′ ute
loi ter	lin″ ger	säun ter	tar ry
mäx im	ad age	prov erb	say ing
flout er	mock er	scorn er	scoff er
fur bish	burn ish	pol ish	brī*gh*t *e*n
glis *te*n	glit ter	spark l*e*	twink l*e*
in cense	o dor	per fume	fra grance
for ceps	pin cer$	pinch er$	pli er$
patch er	botch er	bun″ gler	cob bler
fos ter	cher ish	n*o*ur ish	nur ture

Exercise 180.

gąud′ y	shōw′ y	tąw′ dry	tin′ sel
reck less	heed less	list less	câre less
row dy	lōaf er	loung er	va grant
dap pl*e*d	spot ted	mot ley	pīe bąld
rep til*e*	ad der	vi per	sĕr pent
sāt ed	cloy *e*d	glut ted	fill *e*d
rāi ment	vest ure	vest ments	gar ments
spūm y	froth y	fōam y	scum my
tri nal	treb l*e*	trip l*e*	three fold
dal ly	dan dle	fond l*e*	ca ress′
cow ard	cra v*e*n	das tard	pol troon

Exercise 181.

ly	sa′ cred	god′ ly	di vine′
ret	hid den	la tent	oc cult
ıse′	de grade′	dis grace′	hum′ ble
ĕrse	tra duce	de fame	slản der
ēal	dis close	di vulge	pub lish
give	ab solve	re mit	par don
vide	pro cure	sup ply	fur nish
′our	en gorge	con sume	swạl lōw
ha	pa shạw	ba shạw	vice roy
rt′	slug′ gish	la′ zy	sloth ful
oit	ex pĕrt′	dex trous	skill ful

Exercise 182.

ict′	dis tress′	troub′ le	har′ ass
cuss	de bate	ar gūe	rēa son
cene	un chaste	bạwd y	vul gar
ge	af fĭrm	as sĕrt′	a vĕr′
vāil	be mōan	la ment	de plore
ıte	de scribe	re count	nar rate
ánt	a skew	a squint	a wry
inge	dis pose	di rect	di gest
ıte	con fute	dis prove	op pūgn
prise	em brace	con tāin	in clude
ıst	an noy	dis turb	mo lest

SECTION XVIII.

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING.

Exercise 183.

ence	pres′ ence	down′ ward	up′ ward
l	yoūth ful	eld est	youn″ gest
e	fe ver	far thest	nēar est
maid	bride man	fäst ing	fēast ing

brŏth′ er	sis′ ter	fēar′ ful	fēar′ less
buy er	sell er	find er	lös er
câre ful	câre less	fore most	hīnd most
curs ed	bless ed	for mer	lat ter
dāy *light*	dark ness	hith er	thith er
d*o*ub *le*	sin″ gle	hum ble	ex alt′

Exercise 184.

in′ let	out′ let	need′ ful	need′ less
in ner	out er	ne gro	ne gress
in side	out side	ēi ther	nēi ther
in ward	out ward	nev er	ev er
king ly	queen ly	dāi ly	nī*gh*t ly
land man	sēa man	no whêre	some whêre
law yer	cli ent	oft *en*	sel dom
loos *en*	fäst *en*	o ver	un der
mid day	mid nī*gh*t	part ing	meet ing
moth er	fä ther	pēace ful	war like

Exercise 185.

sin″ gly	d*o*ub′ ly	ab′ sent	pres′ ent
sŏme thing	nŏth ing	be fore′	äft er
stron″ ger	wēak er	be fore	be hind′
sum mer	win ter	cre ate	de stroy
sun rise	sun set	a bŏve	be lōw
tame ness	wild ness	pa pä	mam mä
trûth ful	trûth less	him self	her self
wake ful	sleep y	a wake	a sleep
*w*hole sale	re tail	with in	with out
youn″ ger	old er	suc cess	fāil′ ure

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING DEFINED.

Exercise 186.

Ab′ bot, the head of a convent of monks.
Ab′ bess, the head of a convent of nuns.
Con′ cave, hollow.
Con′ vex, gibbous.
Con′ crete, united in mass; not separate.
Ab′ stract, separate; taken apart.
Cŏv′ ert, secret; hidden.
O′ vert, open; manifest.

vhat is due from any one.
what is due to any one.

cold.
hot.

RD, one that owns lands
ses. [houses.
, one that hires lands or

LAR' BOARD, the left-hand side of a ship. [of a ship.
STAR' BOARD, the right-hand side

JUN' IOR, younger.
SEN' IOR, older.

LEE' WARD, side opposite the wind.
WIND' WARD, side whence the wind blows.

EXERCISE 187.

larger; greater.
smaller; less.

, pertaining to death.
pertaining to birth.

E, a hole to insert a tenon.
the part of a timber fitted
ortise.

pale; wan.
reddish; rosy.

PROG' RESS, a going forward.
RE' GRESS, a going back; retreat.

TENSE' NESS, tightness.
LAX' NESS, looseness.

VAN' GUARD, first line of an army.
REAR' GUARD, last line of an army.

VIC' TOR, one that conquers.
VIC' TIM, one that *is* conquered.

EXERCISE 188.

point in the heavens di-
overhead. [the zenith.
the point exactly opposite

one who gives.
one who receives a gift.

R, one who pawns.
:', one who takes a pawn.
R, one who pledges.
:', one who takes a pledge.

VEND' OR, one who sells.
VEND EE', one who buys.

VOUCH' ER, one that vouches or warrants. [for.
VOUCH EE', one that is vouched

EN CAMP', to form into a camp.
DE CAMP', to remove from camp.

IN VĚRSE', inverted.
DI RECT', straight; in a right line.

EXERCISE 189.

, one that grants a lease.
, one that takes a lease.

:E', to go forward.
', to go back; to retreat.

', to go, or climb up.
D', to go down.

E', to tend from a point.
GE', to tend toward a point.

DE', to urge towards; in-
armly. [against.
DE', to entreat or advise

EN THRONE', to put on a throne.
DE THRONE', to deprive of a throne.

E VOLVE', to roll out; to unfold.
IN VOLVE', to roll in; to fold in.

IN CREASE', to grow or become larger. [smaller.
DE CREASE', to grow or become

OB TUSE', blunt; stupid.
A CUTE', sharp; subtle.

DI VEST', to strip; to take from.
IN VEST', to clothe; to put in charge.

Exercise 190.—Reading Lesson.

THE BOY AND HIS DOG.

1. Old Rover is the finest dog
That ever ran a race;
His ear so quick, his foot so fleet,
And such an honest face.

2. My playmate he, in every sport,
The moment I begin:
He 's always ready for a race,
And always sure to win.

3. One day he stole my hat, and ran
Away across the plain;
While loudly laughed a boy and man
Who saw me chase in vain.

4. So, tired at last, I sat me down
Upon a green grass-plat,
When quick, old Rover turned about,
And brought me back my hat.

5. At home, abroad, where'er I go,
There Rover 's sure to be;
There never was a kinder dog,
Than he has been to me.

SECTION XIX.

LIKE IN FORM AND SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN MEANING AND APPLICATION.

Exercise 191.

point where two lines [and hook.
to fish with a rod, line,
mixture of flour, eggs,
:.
to beat; to wear with

a large, heavy mallet.
an insect.
to jut out, or overhang.

Bill′ et, a note; a letter.
Bill et, a small stick of wood.
Bill et, to quarter soldiers.
Bra zier, one who works in brass.
Bra zier, a pan for holding coals.
Ca per, to leap, or skip; to prance.
Ca per, a berry; a pickle.
Cock le, a shell-fish.
Cock le, the weed darnel.
Cock le, to contract into wrinkles.

Exercise 192.

to give in trust.
to send to prison.
to perpetrate.
t, a shop-table.
, a base coin. [reckoner.
, one who counts; a
, contrary to; opposite.
a small insect. [ball.
a game with bats and
a low stool.

E′ ven, level; quiet; calm.
E ven, truly; likewise.
E ven, though; still.
Fer ret, a kind of weasel.
Fer ret, a kind of narrow tape.
Fer ret, to hunt or drive out.
Fig ure, shape; form.
Fig ure, character denoting a number. [trope.
Fig ure, a mode of speech; a

Exercise 193.

a printer's type frame.
a low, flat-built vessel.
a ship's kitchen.
a little head-band.
a joint of veal.
, one who founds.
, to fill and sink.
, to lame in the feet.
, one who casts metals.
more full.
a cloth-dresser. [ment.
r, (ho′boy) a wind instru-
r, a sort of strawberry.

Ken′ nel, a cot, or house for dogs.
Ken′ nel, the water-course of a street.
Let ter, one who lets.
Let ter, a character of the alphabet. [epistle.
Let ter, a written message; an
Lit ter, a vehicle with a bed in it.
Lit ter, a brood of animals.
Lit ter, scattered fragments.
Man″ gle, to cut and hack.
Man″ gle, a rolling press to smooth linen.

Exercise 194.

Min′ ute, (min it,) 60th part of an hour.
Min′ ute, a short note.

Mor tar, a vessel in which substances are pounded.
Mor tar, a bomb cannon.
Mor tar, cement used in building.

Nĕrv ous, full of nerve; strong.
Nĕrv ous, having weak nerves.

O blīge′, to bind; to force.
O blīge, to serve or favor.

Or′ gan, an instrument or means.
Or gan, a musical instrument.

Pa′ tient, suffering; enduring.
Pa tient, a sick person.

Pre tend′, to feign; to assume.
Pre tend, to claim truly or falsely.

Pin′ ion, the wing of a fowl.
Pin ion, a fetter for the arms.
Pin ion, the tooth of a wheel.

Pol lard, a tree lopped.
Pol lard, a clipped coin.
Pol lard, a stag that has cast his horns
Pol lard, bran and meal mixed.

Exercise 195.

Pur′ chase, the act of buying.
Pur chase, lever-power; advantage.

Quạr ter, one fourth part.
Quạr ter, a particular region.
Quạr ter, mercy to an enemy.
Quạr ter, to billet, or station soldiers for lodging.

Ren der, to give in return.
Ren der, to translate.
Ren der, one who rends or tears.

Sea son, a division of the year; a fit time.
Sea son, to give a relish to.
Sea son, to fit for use.

Ta′ ble, any flat surface.
Ta ble, an article of furniture.
Ta ble, an index, or catalogue.

Ta per, a wax candle; small light
Ta per, to become less and less; to dwindle

Ten der, soft; delicate.
Ten der, to offer, or present.

Tum bler, one who shows feats of tumbling.
Tum bler, a drinking glass.

Ush er, an introducer.
Ush er, an under-teacher.

Wa ges, hire, or reward for service
Wa ges, carries on; stakes.

SECTION XX.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN ACCENT AND MEANING.

Exercise 196.

Ab′ sent, not present; distant.
Ab sent′, to keep away.

Ab′ stract, a summary; separable.
Ab stract′, to take from.

Ac′ cent, stress of voice on a syllable.
Ac cent′, to make or mark accents.

Af′ fix, something affixed; a suffix
Af fix′, to suffix; to subjoin.

Aug′ ment, an increase.
Aug ment′, to increase.

Au′ gust, the eighth month.
Au gust′, grand; stately.

ARD, piece of short thick ance.
ARD', to attack with bombs.
NT, what unites; mortar.
NT', to unite with cement.

COL' LEAGUE, a partner, or an associate.
COL LEAGUE', to unite, or join with.
COL' LECT, a short prayer.
COL LECT', to gather together.

EXERCISE 197.

ENT, explanatory note.
ENT', to make notes on.
ACT, a contract.
ACT', firm; close; solid.
ORT, conduct; manner of ng; behavior.
ORT', to suit; to behave.
OUND, a mixture.
OUND', to mix; to mingle.
RESS, a pad or bolster of linen.
RESS', to press together.

CON' CĔRT, harmony; a musical entertainment.
CON CĔRT', to contrive together.
CON' DUCT, manners; behavior.
CON DUCT', to guide; to manage.
CON' FINE, a border, or limit.
CON FINE', to limit; to restrain.
CON' FLICT, a struggle; a contest.
CON FLICT', to strive; to contest.
CŎN' JURE, to practice magic or sorcery.
CŎN JURE', to bind solemnly, or by oath.

EXERCISE 198.

ĔRVE, a sweet-meat.
ERVE', to preserve fruit.
ORT, a partner; a wife or band.
ORT', to go together; to associate.
EST, strife; a struggle.
ST', to strive with; to litigate.
RACT, bargain; compact.
ACT', to abridge; to bargain.
RAST, opposition.
RAST', to oppose, or place opposite.

CŎN' VĔRSE, the contrary; talk.
CŎN VĔRSE', to talk, or hold discourse with.
CŎN' VĔRT, one changed in doctrine.
CŎN VĔRT', to turn from one state or doctrine to another.
CON' VICT, one found guilty.
CON VICT', to prove one guilty.
CON' VOY, that which attends for defense; an escort.
CON VOY', to attend for defense.

EXERCISE 199.

ANT, a song or tune in parts.
ANT', to discourse upon at e.
ERT, a waste; a wilderness.
RT', to forsake; to abandon.
ST, a body of laws.
ST', to dissolve in the stom-; to arrange.
OUNT, deduction.
OUNT', to deduct.

EN' TRANCE, act of entering; passage.
EN TRANCE', to put in a trance or ecstasy.
ES' CORT, a convoy.
ES CORT', to convey or guard.
ES' SAY, an attempt; a short treatise.
ES SAY', to attempt; to try.
EX' PORT, goods sent to a foreign market.
EX PORT', to send goods to a foreign market.

Exercise 200.

Ex′ tract, passage from an author; an essence.
Ex tract′, to take or draw out.
Fĕr′ ment, internal motion; tumult.
Fĕr ment′, to move within; to effervesce.
Fre′ quent, occurring often.
Fre quent′, to visit often.
Gal′ lant, brave; high-spirited.
Gal lant′, polite to ladies; a wooer.
Im′ port, anything imported; meaning.
Im port′, to bring from abroad.
Im′ press, mark; stamp.
Im press′, to mark or stamp.
Im′ print, publisher's address on a title-page.
Im print′, to impress; to fix in the mind.
In′ crease, augment; enlargement.
In crease′, to augment; to enlarge.
In′ sult, act of insulting; contempt.
In sult′, to treat with rudeness.
Min′ ute, sixtieth part of an hour.
Mi nute′, little; slender; special.

Exercise 201.

Ob′ ject, that thrown before us; any thing under notice.
Ob ject′, to throw before; to oppose.
Pĕr′ fect, complete; finished.
Per fect′, to complete; to finish.
Pĕr′ fume, fragrance; scent.
Pĕr fume′, to scent.
Pre′ fix, that which is prefixed.
Pre fix′, to fix, or place before.
Prem′ ise, that which is premised.
Pre mi$e′, to lay, or explain beforehand.
Pres′ ent, not absent; a gift.
Pre sent′, to tender; to give.
Prod′ uce, that which is produced.
Pro duce′, to bring forth; to yield.
Prog′ ress, a going forward.
Pro gress′, to go forward; to advance.
Proj′ ect, that which is projected; a plan.
Pro ject′, to plan; to jut out.
Pro′ test, formal declaration.
Pro test′, to declare formally; to affirm.
Reb′ el, one who resists law.
Re bel′, to oppose what is lawful.

Exercise 202.

Rec′ ord, a register; a note.
Re cord′, to register, or note down.
Ref′ use, that which is refused; what is worthless.
Re fu$e′, to reject; to deny
Re′ tail, sale in small amounts.
Re tail′, to sell in small amounts.
Sub′ ject, that under view; matter.
Sub ject′, to put down, or under.
Su′ pine, a sort of verbal noun.
Su pine′, lying with face upward.
Sur′ vey, a view; measurement.
Sur vey′, to view; to measure.
Tor′ ment, anguish. torture.
Tor ment′, to put in anguish; to
Trans′ fĕr, the act of conveying.
Trans fĕr′, to convey or give over.
Trans′ port, a vessel for conveyance; rapture.
Trans port′, to carry over; to banish.
Un′ dress, a loose, negligent dress.
Un dress′, to take off clothes.

Exercise 203.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN SOUND AND SIGNIFICATION.

A BUSE', ill-treatment.
A BUSE', to treat ill.
DIF FUSE', wide-spread; not concise.
DIF FUSE', to spread abroad; to scatter.
EX CUSE', plea; apology.
EX CUSE', to pardon; to apologize.
MIS USE', wrong use.
MIS USE', to use wrong.

SECTION XXI.

WORDS ALIKE, OR NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

Exercise 204.

AB' BEY, a monastery.
AB BA, father.
A CRE, 160 square rods of land.
A CHOR, scald head.
AL TER, to change, or vary.
AL TAR, place for sacrifice.
AN GOR, intense pain.
AN GER, passion; vexation.
AN IL, a shrub from which indigo is made.
AN ILE, old-womanish.
ANK ER, measure for liquids.
ANCH OR, instrument to hold ships.
AR' RANT, bad; notorious.
ER RAND, a message.
ER RANT, wandering.
AU GER, a boring tool.
AU GUR, to foretell; a soothsayer.
BAL LAD, a song.
BAL LET, a comic dance.
BAL LOT, a little ball; a voting ticket.
BÄLM Y, fragrant; soothing.
BÄRM Y, containing barm, or yeast.
BAR ON, a rank in nobility.
BAR REN, sterile; unfruitful.

Exercise 205.

BAT' ING, abating; excepting.
BAIT ING, putting on bait; setting dogs on.
BER RY, any small fruit containing seed.
BU RY, to cover; to inter.
BET TER, superior.
BET TOR, one that bets, or wages.
BOLD ER, more bold.
BOUL DER, a large, round stone.
BRID AL, pertaining to marriage.
BRI DLE, the head reins of a horse.
BUR' ROW, a hole in the ground for rabbits.
BŎR OUGH, a corporate town.
CAL ID, hot; burning.
CAL LID, cunning; crafty.
CAL LUS, a hardness of the skin.
CAL LOUS, hardened; unfeeling.
CAN NON, a big gun; ordnance.
CAN ON, a law, or rule.
CAN VAS, coarse cloth.
CAN VASS, to discuss; examine.

Exercise 206.

Cap′ tor, one that captures.
Cap ture, to take as a prize.

Cȧst er, one who casts; a cruet.
Cȧst or, a beaver.

Car at, a weight of four grains.
Car rot, a garden plant.

Ceil ing, the inner roof.
Seal ing, fixing a seal.

Cel lar, a room under a house.
Sell er, one that sells.

Cens er, a vessel for incense.
Cens or, a Roman magistrate.

Ces sion, a giving up; a yielding.
Ses sion, a sitting in council.

Col′ lar, something worn round the neck.
Chol er, bile; anger.

Cond er, one that directs a steersman.
Con dor, a kind of vulture.

Cor al, a kind of marine insect.
Cor ol, inner covering of a flower.

Courte sy (kurt′ sy,) obeisance.
Court e sy, politeness.

Coun cil, a meeting, or assembly.
Coun sel, advice; an advocate.

Coz en, to cheat.
Cou$ in, child of an uncle or aunt.

Crû el, inhuman.
Crew el, a ball of yarn.

Exercise 207.

Cud′ dle, to lie snug, or close.
Cud le, a small sea-fish.

Cull er, one that culls, or selects.
Cŏl or, a hue, dye, or tint.

Cur rant, a shrub and its fruit.
Cur rent, passing; a stream.

Cyg net, a young swan.
Sig net, a seal.

Cym bal, a musical instrument.
Sym bol, a type, or emblem.

Cy press, white cedar.
Cy prus, a thin, transparent stuff.

Disc′ us, a quoit.
Disc ous, broad; flat; wide.

Du al, expressing the number two.

Du el, combat between two persons.

Dy ing, expiring; perishing.
Dye ing, coloring.

Eye let, a small hole for lace or cord.

Is let, a small island.

Fä ther, a male parent.
Fär ther, further.

Exercise 208.

Fil′ ter, to strain.
Phil ter, a love potion; a charm.

Gam ble, to game.
Gam bol, to leap and skip.

Gen ius, aptitude; power of invention.
Ge nus, a kind; sort.

Ges ture, action; attitude.
Jest er, one that jests, or jokes.

Gild er, one who gilds.
Guild er, a Dutch coin.

Gla cier, an extensive field of ice.
Gla zier, one that glazes windows.

Grat′ er, an instrument to grate, or rasp with.
Great er, larger.

Griz zly, somewhat gray.
Gri$ ly, frightful; hideous.

Her on, a large fowl.
Her ring, a small fish.

Ho ly, sacred; divine.
Whol ly, entirely.

I dle, slothful; not occupied.
I dol, an image for worship.
I dyl, a pastoral poem.

Exercise 209.

KĚRN′ EL, a little grain or nut.
COL O NEL, commander of a regiment.
LAT IN, language of ancient Rome.
LAT TEN, plates of iron tinned.
LĀ VA, matter flowing from a volcano.
LA VER, a vessel for washing.
LES SEN, to decrease.
LES SON, a task; a precept.
LEV EE, a morning assembly of visitors.
LEV Y, to collect.
MAN NER, mode; way; fashion.
MAN OR, the domain of a lord.
MAR′ TEN, an animal of the weasel kind.
MAR TIN, a kind of swallow.
MAR SHAL, chief officer of arms.
MAR TIAL, warlike; brave.
MAT RASS, a chemical vessel.
MAT TRESS, a quilted bed.
MED AL, a piece of metal in the form of a coin.
MED DLE, to interfere.
MET AL, a mineral, as gold, silver.
MET TLE, spirit; briskness.
MĪN ER, one who works in a mine.
MI NOR, less; one under age.

Exercise 210.

MIS′ TLE, to rain in very fine drops.
MIS SILE, a weapon to be thrown.
MIS SAL, a ritual or prayer-book.
MU CUS, a slimy fluid.
MU COUS, slimy; pertaining to mucus.
NA VAL, relating to ships.
NA VEL, the middle of the abdomen.
PAL ATE, the roof of the mouth.
PAL LET, a small bed; a paint board.
PAN EL, a jury roll.
PAN NEL, a rustic saddle.
PĀS′ TOR, a shepherd; a minister.
PĀS TURE, land for grazing.
PED AL, pertaining to the foot.
PED DLE, to deal in petty matters.
PEN CIL, an instrument to draw or write with.
PEN SILE, hanging.
PEND ANT, flag; a jewel.
PEND ENT, hanging; dependent.
PIL LAR, a column.
PIL LOW, a cushion for the head.
PIS TIL, the pointal of a plant.
PIS TOL, the smallest of fire-arms.
PIS TOLE, a gold coin of Spain.

Exercise 211.

PO′ LAR, pertaining to the poles.
POLL ER, one that lops trees; a voter.
PUM ICE, spongy or porous stone.
PŎM ACE, apples, or fruit crushed.
POR TION, a part.
PO TION, a drink; a draught.
PRI ER, one who pries or searches.
PRI OR, former; previous.
PROF IT, gain.
PROPH ET, one that predicts or foretells.
RAB BET, a joint; to join boards by lapping.
RAB BIT, an animal.
RAD′ ISH, a plant and its root.
RED DISH, somewhat red.
RĀZ ING, erasing; subverting.
RAI$ ING, lifting; exalting.
RA ZOR, an instrument for shaving.
RAI$ ER, one who lifts or raises.
RIG GER, one who rigs vessels.
RIG OR, strictness.
SAB BATH, the day of rest and worship.
SAB A OTH, hosts or armies.
SA̧LT ER, more salt; one who salts.
PSA̧LT ER, the book of Psalms.

Exercise 212.

Sal′ ver, a piece of plate; a waiter.
Sal vor, a saver of goods at sea.
Sāv er, one who saves.
Sa vor, a taste; an odor.
Sculp tor, a carver of images.
Sculp ture, the art of carving.
Sen ate, a body of senators.
Sen night, seven nights and days.
Sen nit, a flat, broad cord of rope yarn.
Sēn ior, elder; older.
Sēign ior, a lord; a title of honor.
Sor′ rel, a plant; reddish.
Sor el, a buck of the third year.
Stat ue, an image of wood o
Stat ute, a law. [stone
Strait en, to make narrow.
Straight en, to make straight.
Strait ly, narrowly; strictly.
Straight ly, in a straight line.
Suc cor, aid; help. [shoot
Suck er, any thing that sucks; a
Tal ents, eminent mental powers.
Tal on$, claws of a bird.

Exercise 213.

Ten′ or, a part in music; purport.
Ten ure, a hold; claim.
Tin ny, having the nature of tin.
Tin y, little; small.
Trav el, to journey. [treme pain.
Tra[illegible]ail, to toil; to suffer ex-
Ve nus, name of one of the planets.
Ve nous, pertaining to the veins.
Vi al, a small glass bottle.
Vi ol, a musical instrument.
Vĭr tue, moral goodness.
Vĭr tu, a love of the fine arts.
Week′ ly, once a week.
Weak ly, infirm; invalid.
Weth er, a sheep.
Weath er, the state of the air.
Ac cede′, to yield; to assent.
Ex ceed, to surpass.
Ac cept, to receive.
Ex cept, to take out.
Ac cess, approach.
Ex cess, surplus.
Ad vi$e, to counsel; to warn.
Ad vice, counsel, warning.

Exercise 214.

Af fect′, to move, or excite.
Ef fect, to bring to pass; a result.
A loud, with great noise.
Al low ed, *did* allow; granted.
Ap prize, to value; to rate.
Ap pri$e, to give notice; to inform.
Ar rear, what remains unpaid.
Ar riere, last body of an army.
As say, to test, as metals. [tion.
Es say, a trial; a literary composi-
As sent, to agree to.
As cent, a rising ground.
A vale′, to let down; to depress.
A vail, to profit.
Cha grin, vexation; to vex, or mor
Sha green, kind of leather. [tify
Cham pagne, a kind of wine. [try
Cham paign, a level, open coun
Con sent, agreement; assent.
Con cent, concert of voices; con cord of sounds.
De cease, death.
Di$ ea$e, malady; sickness.

Exercise 215.

De mean', to behave; deport. [or.
De mesne, land attached to a man-

De scent', a coming, or falling
Dis sent, disagreement. [down.

De $ĕrt', merit; worth.
De$ $ĕrt, fruit served after meat.
Dis creet', prudent.
Dis crete, distinct; separate

E lude', to avoid, or escape.
Al lude, to refer to.
Il lude, to mock, or deceive.

E mĕrge' to come or rise out of.
Im mĕrge', to plunge into.

In dite', to compose; to write.
In dict, to accuse in a court of law.

In vade', to assail; to attack.
In veigh ed, *did* inveigh; railed at

Tra pan', to insnare.
Tre pan, a circular saw, to perforate the skull; to trepan.

Exercise 216.—Reading Lesson.

SPRING.

1. Spring is the most joyful season of the year.

2. The cold winds of winter have then passed away; warm breezes begin to blow, and soft showers moisten the earth.

3. The young and tender herbs and grass spring out of the ground, and sweet flowers bedeck the earth with beauty.

4. The trees and shrubs put forth green leaves, and the opening blossoms promise a rich harvest of fruit.

5. The groves and woodlands resound with the sweet music of birds, and every thing in nature seems to share in the general joy.

6. The farmer plows his fields, casts his grain into the bosom of the earth, and waits for the coming harvest.

7. All along the branches creeping,
Through the velvet foliage peeping,
Little infant fruits we see,
Nursing into luxury.

SECTION XXII.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

Exercise 217.

pröve	ver′ i fy	will	test′ a ment
pŏrch	ves ti bule	sī*gh*t	spec ta cle
chänt	can til late	hī*gh*t	äl ti tude
chew	măs ti cate	rāi$e	el e vate
häl*f*	moi e ty	mar	dis fig′ ure
wŏrk	op er ate	dou*b*t	mis giv ing
fụll	ple na ry	sin	trans gres sion
pȧst	pre ter it	*kn*ī*gh*t	cav a lier′
fẹi*g*n	sim u late	wạ*l*k	prom e nade

Exercise 218.

fate	lot	des′ ti ny	de duct′	sub tract′
force	stress	em pha sis	de file	pol lute
teâr	rend	lac er ate	de mȧnd	re quire
grave	töm*b*	sep ul cher	de mi$e	de cēase
trûth	fact	ver i ty	de pict	por tray
drink	dräught	po ta′ tion	dab′ ster	a dept
snout	trunk	pro bos cis	de fy′	chal′ lenge
urge	press	im por tune′	de fense	safe guärd

Exercise 219.

strength	vig′ or	en′ er gy
skull	brāin pan	cra ni um
swing	vi brate	os cil late
zeal	fĕr vor	ar den cy
thrĕad	fi ber	fil a ment
vouch	wạr rant	guăr an ty
soothe	soft ẹn	mol li fy
strāin	fil ter	pĕr co late
till	cul ture	cul ti vate

Exercise 220.

piērce	en′ ter	pen′ e trate
puke	vom it	e met′ ic
fạlse	ly ing	men da cious
pomp	pa rade′	pa′ geant ry
mend	re form	rec ti fy
hint	sug gest	in ti mate
speech	ha rangue	o ra′ tion
rest	re poṣe	qui e tus
sap	sub vĕrt	un der mine′

Exercise 221.

face	phiz	viṣ′ age	coun′ te nance
throb	bēat	puls ate	pal pi tate
bulk.	size	ex tent′	mag ni tude
jot	whit	tit′ tle	i o′ ta

Exercise 222.

il′ grim	trav′ el er	rap′ ture	ec′ sta sy
las tic	form a tive	sen try	sen ti nel
lūm y	feath er ed	stag nant	mo tion less
ĕrt ly	sạu ci ly	stāt ed	reg u lar
ort ly	cor pu lent	sur plus	o ver plus
rox y	sub sti tute	trel lis	lat tice-work
uạn tum	quạn ti ty	pầss age	av e nue
ue rist	ques tion er	yēar ly	an nu al

Exercise 223.

hope′ less	des′ pe rate	an″ guish	ag′ o ny
ri val	em u late	sti pend	sal a ry
trēat y	cŏv e nant	sham ble$	mēat-mar ket
pow er	fac ul ty	mis chief	in ju ry
pe nal	fīn a ble	oft time$	fre quent ly
bold ness	hard i hood	cour age	for ti tude
farm er	hu$ band man	high way	thŏr ough fâre
i dle	in do lent	car riage	ve hi cle
gan″ grene	mor ti fy	brû mal	win ter y

Exercise 224.

band′ age	lig′ a ture	red′ ness	rud′ di ness
oint ment	lin i ment	seem ly	sūit a ble
set tle	liq uid ate	pet tish	pet u lant
per il	jeop ard y	mid riff	di a phragm
gar nish	dec o rate	mon arch	sŏv er eign
new ness	nov el ty	par tial	bi as ed
hedge hog	por cu pine	gar ner	grăn a ry
like ly	prob a ble	hom age	fe al ty
fore sight	prov i dence	nim bly	trip ping ly
sanc tion	rat i fy	fe brile	fe ver ish
rack ing	tor tur ing	plume less	feath er less

Exercise 225.

roost′ er	chant′ i cleer	con′ quest	vic′ to ry
am bush	am bus cade	con vent	nun ner y
ar gent	sil ver y	dar ling	fa vor ite
ar ras	tap es try	black guard	scur ril ous
bane ful	poi $on ous	châir man	pre$ i dent
bone set	thŏr ough wŏrt	con cord	har mo ny
bo nus	pre mi um	down fall	o ver thrōw
bound less	lim it less	sal lōw	yel lōw ish
cap tive	pri$ on er	sor did	nig gard ly
carp er	cav il er	chaste ness	pu ri ty
rag ged	tat ter ed	soul less	spir it less

Exercise 226.

sup′ ple	pli′ a ble	lithe′ ness	lim′ ber ness
fōe man	en e my	mir ror	look ing-glass
glēan ing	gath er ing	fore taste	an te past
hand cuff	man a cle	liv ing	līve li hood
har lot	pros ti tute	jour nal	di a ry
host ess	land la dy	in cŏme	rev e nūe
house hold	fam i ly	spon sor	god fä ther
late ly	re cent ly	ar rēar$′	ar rēar′ āge
last ly	fi nal ly	be hoof	ad vän tāge
lu bric	slip per y	de funct	de cēas ed

Exercise 227.

de spīte′	de fi′ ance	se clude′	se ques′ ter
de tect	dis cŏv er	a wâre	ap prī$ ed
do māin	do min ion	a chiēve	ac com plish
con′ script	en roll ed	un blest	un hap py
a part′	a sun der	un dūe	ex cess ive
re māin	con tin ūe	fore go	re lin quish
e vent	oc cur rence	vĕr′ sion	trans la tion
of fense	dis pleas ure	ba sis	foun da tion
in sane	de rang ed	bāt ing	ex cept ing
en chant	en rap ture	cha os	con fu sion

Exercise 228.

couch′ ant	re clīn′ ing	greet′ ing	sa lūt′ ing
cli max	gra da tion	guīd ance	di rec tion
flush ed	e lāt ed	ham per	en tan″ gle
fise al	fi nan cial	haugh ty	dis dāin ful
pāin ful	dis tress ing	her ald	pro clāim er
trāit or	be tray er	kelt er	con di″ tion
per fect	con sum mate	lus cious	de li″ cious
down cast	de ject ed	ni ter	salt pe ter
ex tant	ex ist ing	out breāk	e rup tion
fal lōw	un till ed	out fit	e quip ment

Why are *entangle*, *condition*, *delicious*, marked with double accents? See page 17.

Exercise 229.

clōth′ ing	ap păr′ el	li′ cense	per mis′ sion
prē scious	fore knōw ing	fric tion	at tri″ tion
pres tige	il lu sion	mon strous	pro dig ious
pri mate	arch bish op	ha rem	se ragl io
res cūe	de liv er	styp tic	as tring ent
rous er	ex cīt er	swin dler	de fraud er
sen tient	per cep tive	täunt er	up brāid er
let ter	e pis tle	viv id	vi va cious
ram bling	ex cur sive	man date	in junc tion
in dex	ex po nent	con tract	in den ture

Exercise 230.

rû′ in	per di″ tion	un dŏne′	rû′ in ed
vo cal	pho net ic	re fine	pu ri fy
doc tor	phy si″ cian	re search	in qui′ ry
spŏng y	e las tic	re vile	vil′ i fy
fit ting	con vēn ient	re spect	def er ence
sem blance	re sem blance	de tract	der o gate
trûth ful	ve ra cious	di gress	de vi ate
greed y	vo ra cious	in struct	ed i fy
an nul′	nul′ li fy	en rich	fĕr til ize
re sīgn	ab di cate	in volve	im pli cate

Exercise 231.

e vince′	man′ i fest	re voke′	coun ter mand
bur lesque	lu di crous	e vict	dis pos sess
fa tigue	wēa ri ness	un ripe	im ma ture
ga zette	news pa per	un safe	in se cure
in cite	in sti gate	per sist	per se vere
re miss	neg li gent	ex hume	dis in tĕr
e vent	in ci dent	di vorce	dis u nite
a venge	vin di cate	frus′ trate	dis ap point
be quest	leg a cy	gāin say	con tra dict
de void	des ti tute	dif fer	dis a gree
re sume	re-com mence′	van ish	dis ap pear
re tort	rep ar tee	hence forth	here äft′ er

Exercise 232.

a̤ud′ it or	hēar′ er	wa′ ri ness	ca̤u′ tion
ar sen ic	rats bane	sem i tone	hä*l*f tone
car ti lage	gris *tle*	er u dite	le*a*rn ed
prod i gy	mon ster	pa̤u ci ty	few ness
for tu nate	luck y	o di *o*us	hate ful
plen i tude	fṳll ness	o di um	ha tred
niv e *o*us	snōw y	in du rate	hard *e*n
suc cu lent	jūi cy	cal a mus	sweet flag
sib i lant	hiss ing	corn e *o*us	horn y
in cu bus	nī*gh*t mare	cham pi on	war rior

Exercise 233.

ful′ min ate	thun′ der	cog no′ men	sur′ name
hal cy on	pēace ful	de crep it	in tĭrm′
pi men′ to	all spice	ap pre hend′	ar rest
plum ba go	black le*a*d	dis com po$e	dis turb
sa li va	spit tle	in ter dict	for bid
mo ni″ tion	warn ing	co in cide	con cur
bis sex til*e*	lēap yēar	lit′ i gate	con test
ar thrit ic	gout y	stu pe fy	be num*b*
ca pri″ ci*o*us	fick l*e*	ar ro gate	as sume
be lēa g*u*er	be s*i*ēge′	dis re gard′	neg lect
de tĕrm ine	de cide	con tra dict	de ny

Exercise 234.

for′ tress	cas′ *tle*	cit′ a del
āl ien	strān ger	for′ *eig*n er
an gel	spir it	mes sen ger
an thrax	ul cer	car bun cle
bä*l*m y	fra grant	o dor *o*us
beâr er	pōrt er	căr ri er
ram part	bre*a*st work	păr a pet
car nal	flesh ly	sens u al
co ġent	urġ ent	fōr ci ble
co ma	stu por	leth ar gy
con vict	cul prit	crim i nal

Exercise 235.

hav′ oc	rav′ age	dev′ as tate
he*a*d y	he*a*d strong	ob sti nate
helm et	he*a*d piēce	mo ri on
huff y	huff ish	pet u lant
jänt y	âir y	fin ic al
lax ness	loose ness	lax i ty
lode star	pole star	cyn o sure
num*b* ness	tor por	tor pid ness
wạn ness	pale ness	pal lid ness
dĕr ni er	fi nal	ul ti mate
fạl ter	stam mer	he$ i tate

Exercise 236.

tur′ ret	tow′ er	min′ a ret
pạu per	beg gar	men di cant
pe*a*$ ant	rus tic	co*u*n try man
pen sive	tho*ugh*t ful	se ri *o*us
port al	en trance	o′ pe*n* ing
prow ess	val or	brāv er y
purl ing	gur gling	mur mur ing
sa ber	fạl chion	cim e ter
sane ness	sound ness	san i ty
sure ness	sure ty	cĕr t*a*in ty
fun ny	com ic	läugh a ble

Exercise 237.

tac′ it	si′ lent	tac′ i turn
top most	high est	up per most
vĕr dure	green ness	vĕr dan cy
con gress	di et	par li*a* ment
brạwn y	flesh y	mus cu lar
o val	o vate	egg-shāp ed
tri fling	fu tile	friv o l*o*us
he*a*v y	we*igh*t y	pon der *ou*s
sam ple	pat tern	spec i men
an″ gry	hāst y	pas sion ate

Exercise 238.

a′ pex	sum′ mit	pin′ na cle
oil y	grea$ y	unc tu *o*us
pa̤l try	pet ty	triv i al
frisk y	spōrt ful	frol ic some
day$ man	um pire	ar bi ter
jus tice	just ness	eq ui ty
pre cinct	pur lieū	bound a ry
wa ver	vi brate	un du late
lōaf er	va grant	vag a bond
af fair′	mat ter	bu$ i ness

Exercise 239.

a lĕrt′	wạtch′ ful	viġ′ il ant
at test	wit ness	cĕr ti fy
dis cōurse	sĕr mon	hom i ly
de tach	sev er	sep a rate
de lī*gh*t	glad ness	joy *o*us ness
gro tesq*ue*	an tic	whim $i cal
ro tund	round ish	cĭr cu lar
com pute	reck *o*n	cal cu late
grand ee	mag nate	no ble man
lam poon	sat īre	ra*i*l ler y
de vout	pi *o*us	re liġ′ i*o*us

Exercise 240.

in fract′	in fringe′	vi′ o late
ap plaud	ex tol	glo ri fy
dis pĕrse	dis pel	dis si pate
ex act	pre cise	punc tu al
em ploy	en gage	oc cu py
re quite	re ward	rec om pense
pla′ cate	ap pēa$e	pac i fy
heart y	sin cere	cor di al
di vĕrse	un like	dif fer ent
lux ate	dis joint	dis lo cate
bla *z*on	dis play	ex hib′ it

Exercise 241.

ad′ vent	cŏm′ ing	ar rīv′ al
tur moil	rum pus	dis turb ance
col lēa*gue*	part ner	as so ciate
cŏm rade	fel low	com pan ion
con course	meet ing	as sem bly
cum ber	bur den	em bar rass
im pulse	mo tive	in duce ment
mor bid	sick ly	di$ ea$ ed
ty ro	nŏv ice	be gin ner
ug ly	home ly	un hand some
corn ed	cūr ed	pre $erv ed

Exercise 242.

con′ flict	strug′ gle	ren coun′ ter
plāint ive	plāint ful	com plāin ing
ref ūge	shel ter	a sy lum
se riē$	se quence	suc ces sion
sor tie	sal ly	e rup tion
vap id	taste less	in sip id
tor pent	tor pid	be numb ed
vĕr dict	judg ment	de cis ion
wāil ing	mōan ing	la ment ing
wāit er	sĕrv ant	do mes tic

Exercise 243.

in′ born	in′ bred	in hēr′ ent
nox ious	noi some	per ni″ cious
jag ged	jag gy	in dent ed
for lorn	lone ly	for sāk en
brill iant	spark ling	ef ful gent
cąus tic	burn ing	cor ro ding
cēase less	end less	e tĕr nal
clo ven	part ed	di vi ded
po made′	un guent	po ma tum
be sides	fur ther	more o ver
law′ yer	jur ist	ci vil ian

Exercise 244.

at tempt′	ef′ fort	en deav′ or
pre tense	pre text	pre ten sion
dis port	pas time	di vĕr sion
ca jole	whee dle	in vēi gle
con cēit	no tion	con cep tion
scan′ dal	dis grace′	dis cred it
con cēal′	dis gui$e	dis sem ble
con cēive	sup po$e	im ag ine
de sist	for sake	a ban don
re dound	con duce	con trib ute
dis mȧsk	un mȧsk	un cŏv er

Exercise 245.

dis gust′	dis taste′	dis rel′ ish
con sīgn	trans fĕr	de liv er
a mu$e	di vĕrt	en ter tain′
dis claim	re nounce	dis a vow
re gale	re fresh	en ter tain
be long	per tain	ap per tain
cap size	up set	o ver turn
en dure	sup port	un der go
bụll′ y	hec′ tor	dom in eer
wâre house	store house	mag a zïne
cloud ed	cloud y	o ver cȧst
con quer	van quish	o ver cŏme

Exercise 246.

hand′ some	pret′ ty	come′ ly	beau′ ti ful
wo ful	rûe ful	dole ful	pit e ous
ac tion	pos ture	ges ture	at ti tude
ban dit	brig and	out law	high way man
brīght ness	lus ter	splen dor	brill ian cy
ab ric	build ing	struct ure	ed i fice
glu ey	stick y	vis cous	glu tin ous
jan″ gle	wran″ gle	bick er	al ter cate
ag ger	lag gard	i dler	loi ter er
luc tile	flex ile	lim ber	flex i ble

Exercise 253.

dâr′ ing	däunt′ less	cour a′ geous	de fi′ ant
mind ful	heed ful	at ten tive	ob serv ant
tu tor	teach er	pre cept or	in struct or
in grate	thank less	un grate ful	un thank ful
pur suit′	call ing	vo ca tion	em ploy ment
con firm	strength en	es tab lish	for′ ti fy
an nul	re peal′	a bol ish	ab ro gate
en treat	be seech	so lic it	sup pli cate
ex cuse	de fend	ex cul pate	just i fy
be think	re flect	con sid er	cog i tate
de note	im ply	in′ di cate	sig ni fy

Exercise 254.

in duce′	im pel′	act′ u ate	in′ flu ence
sĕrv′ ice	a vail	ben e fit	ad van′ tage
hĕr mit	re cluse	an eho ret	as cet ic
wŏr ship	a dore	ven er ate	rev er ence
a vĕrse′	back′ ward	un will′ ing	re luct′ ant
con dīgn	wŏr thy	de serv ed	mer′ it ed
fi nesse	chï cane′	art′ i fice	strat a gem
con joint	con junct	u nīt′ ed	com bīn′ ed
me′ grim	vĕrt′ i go	gid′ di ness	diz′ zi ness
rûth less	pit i less	bar ba rous	in hu′ man
dwell er	a bīd′ er	res i dent	so′ journ er

Exercise 255.

lan″ guor	las′ si tude	lan″ guid ness	ex haus′ tion
pro voke′	tan ta lize	ir ri tate	ag′ gra vate
be witch	cap ti vate	fas ci nate	en am′ or
dis′ cord	dis sen′ sion	con ten′ tion	va′ ri ance
in road	in va sion	in cur sion	ir rup′ tion
pa tience	en dūr ance	suf′ fer ance	for beâr ance
rest less	un easy	un qui′ et	im pa tient
tempt	en tīc er	al lūr er	se dūc er
sub due′	sub′ ju gate	o ver beâr′.	o ver whelm′
plāgue	in fec′ tion	con ta′ gion	pest′ i lence

Exercise 256.—Reading Lesson.

SUMMER.

1. Summer succeeds the spring. The days are then long, and the sun sheds his beams upon the earth with intense fervor.

2. The flocks and herds, unable to endure the heat, retire beneath the shade of wide-spreading trees, to screen themselves from the scorching rays of the noon-day sun.

3. Early in the morning the farmer sharpens his scythe, and goes forth into the meadow to cut down the tall grass.

4. The jolly young hay-makers, with their pitch-forks, soon follow him to spread the thick swaths, and expose them to the heat of the sun.

5. As soon as the grass is dried and cured, it is raked into long rows, or heaps, and drawn into the barn for use in the coming winter.

6. Soon as the fields of grain begin to ripen, the farmer hastens to gather in the yellow harvest.

7. The orchards yield the richest fruits,
The fields—the waving corn;
The bleating herds crown every hill,
And every vale adorn.

Exercise 257.

fōrge	fąls′ i fy	coun′ ter feit
milk′y	lac te *ous*	lac te al
mad man	lu na tic	ma ni ac
rain y	plu vi *ous*	plu vi al
trû ly	ver i ly	re al ly
chap l*ain*	min is ter	clĕr gy man
clem ent	le ni ent	mĕr ci ful
deft ly	skill ful ly	dex trous ly
dō′ cil*e*	teach a ble	tract a ble
glō b*ous*	glob u lar	spher ic al
hal low	con se crate	ded i cate

Exercise 258.

rûl′ er	gŏv′ ern or	po′ ten tate
one ness	sin″ gle ness	u ni ty
fawn er	syc o phant	par a site
rife ness	prev a lence	fre quen cy
tire some	te di *ous*	wēa ri some
we*a*lth y	op u lent	af flu ent
wŏn dr*ous*	wŏn der ful	mar vel *ous*
wŏrld ly	sec u lar	tem po ral
trem bling	trem u l*ous*	quiv er ing
fa ble	par a ble	ap o log*ue*
mus ter	con″ gre gate	as sem′ ble

Exercise 259.

de′ cent	dec′ o r*ous*	be cŏm′ ing
speak er	or a tor	de claim er
sin ner	of fend′ er	trans gress or
cost ly	sump′ tu *ous*	ex pens ive
ex it	ex o dus	de part ure
con trite	pen i tent	re pent ant
hąrd y	reş o lute	in trep id
*k*nāv ish	frąud u lent	dis *h*on est
tim id	tim or *ous*	faint-heart ed
wiz ard	cŏn jur er	en chant er
fac ti*ous*	mu tin *ous*	se di″ ti*ous*

Exercise 260.

mod′ el	par′ a di*g*m	ex ạm′ ple
rest ing	re pō$′ ing	qui es cent
ad verse	re pug nant	con flict ing
cal lōw	un fledg̈ *ed*	un plūm *ed*
de*a*th less	un dy ing	im mor tal
frûit ful	pro duc tive	pro lif ic
proc ess	pro cēd ure	pro ceed ing
spite ful	ma lig nant	ma li″ cious
dis charge′	dis mis sal	dis mis sion
be so*ugh*t	en̥ treat ed	im plōr *ed*
be get	pro′ cre ate	gen′ er ate

Exercise 261.

con tent′	sat′ is fy	grat′ i fy
cas cade	wa ter fall	cat a ract
mis rûle	an arch y	dis or′ der
un bent	slack en *ed*	re lax *ed*
es trange	āl ien ate	dis af fect′
re pröve	rep re hend′	rep′ ri mand
sus pend	in ter mit	in ter rupt′
sur charge	o ver charge	o ver load
slack′ ness	re miss′ ness	neg′ li gence
fop pish	fin′ ic al	o ver-nice′

Exercise 262.

d′ a mant	di′ a mond	curv′ a ture	crook′ ed ness
li as	ŏth er wi$e	cor ri dor	gal ler y
l mon er	äl*l*m$-giv er	dep u ty	del e gate
que *o*us	wa ter y	des pot i$m	tyr an ny
om i cil	re$ i dence	ar ro gance	hau*gh* ti ness
u gur y	ạu spi ce$	po ta ble	drink a ble
l e ment	rû di ment	pĕr ma nent	du ra ble
a$ i lisk	cock a trīce	bale ful ness	bane ful ness
ish op ric	di o cēse	fa tal ly	mor tal ly
an ni bal	maſi-eat er	faſh om less	bot tom less
ĕr ti fy	test i fy	con di ment	sea $on ing

Exercise 263.

wi′ li ness	crȧft′ i ness	gâir′ ish ness	ga̤ud′ i ness
test a ble	tri a ble	pen sive ness	tho*ugh*t ful ness
mod i fy	quạl i fy	sav age ness	bar bar i$m
pĕr fi dy	tre*a*ch er y	tep id ness	luke warm ness
trit u rate	pul ver ize	meth od ize	sys tem ize
tem per ate	mod er ate	mer cu ry	quick sil ver
ut ter ly	to tal ly	tur bid ness	mud di ness
vac il late	fluc tu ate	skill ful ness	dex tr*o*us ness
vend i ble	sāl a ble	spa ci*o*us ness	room i ness
trav es ty	păr o dy	veġ e tate	gĕrm in ate
sanc ti ty	ho li ness	swa̤rth i ness	ta̤w ni ness

Exercise 264.

im′ mo late	sac′ ri fice	ex′ pur gate	pu′ ri fy
hor ri fy	ter ri fy	făr ri er	horse-doc tor
vi$ it ant	vi$ it or	vis c*o*us ness	stick i ness
god li ness	pi e ty	in fa m*o*us	scan dal *o*us
hor ri ble	ter ri ble	watch ful ness	wake ful ness
so ber ness	grav i ty	grat i tude	thank ful ness
a̤l ma nac	cal en dar	wit ting ly	*k*nōw ing ly
ar du *o*us	dif fi cult	huff ish ness	pet u lance
con ti nence	chas ti ty	vi per *o*us	ven om *o*us
rû min ate	med i tate	in no cence	harm less ness
in ter im	in ter val	con stan cy	fix ed ness

Exercise 265.

is′ o late	in′ su late	phi′ lo mel	nī*gh*t′ in gale
rāt a ble	tax a ble	ped a gog*ue*	school mȧs ter
suc cu lence	jūi ci ness	ple*a*$ ant ry	mer ri ment
scâr ci ty	răr i ty	ran cor *o*us	vir u lent
leġ i ble	read a ble	jan i tor	door-keep er
liq ua ble	fu $i ble	rec ti tude	ri*gh*t e*o*us ness
lone li ness	sol i tude	sac cha rine	su gar y
tit u lar	nom in al	kid nap per	man-steal er
se cre cy	pri va cy	sci o list	smat ter er
o pen ly	pub lic ly	nu di ty	na ked ness
op u lence	af flu ence	shōal i ness	shal lōw ness

Exercise 266.

squal′ id ness	sor′ did ness	ad′ e quate	suf fi″ cient
stam mer er	stut ter er	am a zon	vi ra go
wise a cre	sim ple ton	ban ish ment	ex pul sion
path e tism	mes mer ism	du bi ous	un cer tain
dep re date	spo li ate	cher u bic	an gel ic
stim u late	en cour′ age	con fi dence	re li ance
con gru ous	con sis tent	con vĕr sant	fa mil iar
sim i lar	re sem bling	cop y ist	tran scrīb er
con se quence	im por tance	cor po rate	col lect ive
res o nant	re sound ing	dif fi dent	dis trust ful
ran som ing	re deem ing	dis so nant	dis cord ant

Exercise 267.

mal′ a dy	dis tem′ per	ut′ ter ance	ex pres′ sion
par a gon	ex em plar	o pi ate	nar cot ic
pec u late	em bez zle	mi gra′ tion	re möv al
gar ru lous	lo qua cious	o′ ver ture	pro po sal
li a ble	ob nox ious	on er ous	op press ive
pow er ful	pu is sant	por ti co	pi az za
co quet′ ry	flĭrt a tion	pâr ent age	ex trac tion
sym′ me try	pro por tion	prej u dice	pre judg ment
an i mate	en līv en	prû dent ly	dis creet ly
coun sel or	ad vīs er	ac count′ ant	reck′ on er
mock er y	de ris ion	a dōr er	wŏr ship er

Exercise 268.

a pos′ tate	ren′ e gade	em bel′ lish	beaū′ ti fy
ap pre ciate	es ti mate	ex am ine	scrû ti nize
as sas sin	mur der er	fa ce tious	hu mor ous
au da cious	im pu dent	pa tĕr nal	fa ther ly
ca thar tic	purg a tive	ma tĕr nal	mŏth er ly
ce les tial	heav en ly	fra tĕr nal	brŏth er ly
com mer cial	mer can tile	e lix ir	cor di al
con sōl er	cŏm fort er	fore run ner	har bin ger
con tri″ tion	pen i tence	re sem ble	im i tate
de struct ive	rû in ous	o pin ion	sen ti ment
ec stat ic	rap tur ous	a mĕrce ment	pen al ty

Exercise 269.

re ful′ gent	lu′ min ous	re pub′ lic	com′mon wealth
un wiēld y	pon der ous	re quīt al	rec om pense
dis sem bler	hyp o crite	mis gŏv ern	mis man′ age
ath let ic	vig or ous	re prī$ al	re cap tion
au then tic	gen u ine	re hears al	re cīt al
mo men tum	im pe tus	re gale ment	re fresh ment
mo rose ness	sul len ness	pro gress ive	ad vanc ing
pre dic tion	proph e cy	a bate ment	de duc tion
in cul pate	crim i nate	ab or tion	mis car riage
al lu sion	ref er ence	ad mit tance	ad mis sion
im′ be cile	im po tent	la con ic	sen ten tious

Exercise 270.

fru i″ tion	en joy′ ment	ag griēv′ ance	op pres′ sion
ap por tion	dis trib ute	con junc tion	con nec tion
as so ciate	com pan ion	con trīv ance	in ven tion
at tract ive	al lūr ing	cor ro sive	con sūm ing
de fąult er	de lin quent	be troth ment	es pou$e ment
ces sa tion	sus pen sion	dis creet ness	dis cre″ tion
eha ot ic	con fū$ ed	dis cre tive	dis junc tive
ci ta tion	quo ta tion	dis cum ber	un bur den
e lu sive	e va sive	dis fa vor	dis pleas ure
co hēr ent	con sis tent	ef ful gent	re splen dent
con clu sive	de ci sive	co er cion	com pul sion

Exercise 271.

ren di″ tion	sur ren′ der	en list′ ment	en rōll′ ment
er rat ic	ec cen tric	te na cious	re ten tive
ex ac tion	ex tor tion	tu i″ tion	in struc tion
ex cep tion	ex clu sion	re pent ance	com punc tion
for bid ding	re puls ive	de lūd er	de cēiv er
im pel lent	im puls ive	vin dic tive	re venge ful
ob trû sive	in trû sive	pe ti″ tion	en trēat y
in vent or	con trīv er	as phal tum	bi tu men
om nis cient	all-knōw ing	col lec tion	as sem blage
out ra geous	a tro cious	con du cive	pro mo tive
pro tect ive	de fens ive	dis tor tion	per vĕr sion

Exercise 272.

pre dict′ ive	pro phet′ ic	in trû′ sion	en croach′ ment
com pul sion	en force ment	rec ol lect′	re mem ber
af flict ive	dis tress ful	dis con cĕrt	un set tle
e mo tion	ex cite ment	gas con ade	bra va do
par ti″ tion	di vi″ sion	in dis po$e	dis in cline′
ġi gan tic	e nor mous	cir cum vent	o ver reach
il le gal	un law ful	dis a bu$e	un de cēive
im por tant	mo ment ous	dis com mode	in com mode
in ces sant	un cēas ing	tyr′ an nize	dom in eer
im mod est	in de cent	vo ta ry	dev o tee
in tes tine	in tĕr nal	me di ate	in ter cede

Exercise 273.

touch′ i ness	test′ i ness	fret′ ful ness
sprīght li ness	viv id ness	live li ness
piqu an cy	pun ġen cy	poign an cy
mēa ger ness	scant i ness	băr ren ness
pĕr ti nent	ap po $ite	suit a ble
priv i ly	pri vate ly	se cret ly
tan gi ble	touch a ble	palp a ble
cum ber some	bur den some	troub le some
cu ra cy	cu rate ship	ben e fice
fĕr vent ly	zeal ous ly	ar dent ly
in do lence	i dle ness	la zi ness

Exercise 274.

ed′ i ble	es′ cu lent	eat′ a ble
âir i ness	gay e ty	lev i ty
ăr a ble	plow a ble	till a ble
bash ful ness	mod est y	dif fi dence
c̄har la tan	em pir ic	mount e bank
clăr i fy	def e cate	pu ri fy
spir it ed	met tle some	fi er y
or i fice	ap er ture	o pen ing
fu gi tive	run a gate	run a way
tu te lar	guard i an	pro tect′ ing
pol i tic	ju di″ cious	sa ga cious

Exercise 275.

prec′ a tive	sup′ pli ant	be seech′ ing
quer u lous	mur mur ing	com plain ing
rav en ing	rav en ous	ra pa cious
sub se quent	fol low ing	suc ceed ing
bur i al	sep ul ture	in tĕr ment
can di date	ap pli cant	as pīr ant
cod i cil	sup ple ment	ap pend ix
cra zi ness	lu na cy	de range men
pri vate ness	re tire′ ment	se clu sion
tol er ant	in dul gent	en dūr ing
au thor ize	em pow er	com mis sion

Exercise 276.

brev′ i ty	con cise′ ness	sue cinct′ nes
ca ter er	pro vīd er	pur vẹy or
com ic al	di vĕrt ing	a mū$ ing
jeop ard ize	im per il	en dān ger
or i gin	com mence ment	be gin ning
re vī$′ al	re vi″ sion	re cen sion
com pul sive	co er cive	con strain ing
de ci pher	un rav el	de vel op
de fect ive	de fi″ cient	im pĕr fect
de file ment	pol lu tion	cor rup tion
dis pir it	dis heärt en	dis cour age

Exercise 277.

en cŏm′ pass	en cĭr′ cle	en vi′ ron
in con stant	un sta ble	un stead y
in fre quent	un fre quent	un com mon
ac cum bent	re cum bent	re clīn ing
al lure ment	en tice ment	tempt a tion
spec ta tor	ob $erv er	be hold er
be set ting	be siēg ing	sur round ing
be stōw al	be stōw ment	do na tion
dif fu sion	dis pĕr sion	ex ten sion
de mean or	de pōrt ment	be hāv ior
con vẹy ance	as sign ment	trans fer rence

Exercise 278.

u ten′ sil	im′ ple ment	in′ stru ment
bŏm bas tic	in flāt′ ed	hi*gh*-sound ing
ap pâr ent	ev′ i dent	vi$ i ble
lam poon er	li bel er	sat ir ist
ob la tion	of fer ing	sac ri fice
de nounc ing	thre*a*t *e*n ing	men a cing
en no ble	dig ni fy	ag grand ize
ad hēr ent	par ti $an	fol lōw er
com mun ion	fel lōw ship	in ter cōurse
con duct or	con trōll′ er	man a ġer
ab sorb ent	im bīb ing	swal lōw ing

Exercise 279.

ad vȧnce′ ment	pro mo′ tion	fur′ ther ance
fla ġi″ ti*o*us	a tro ci*o*us	vil l*a*in *o*us
em phat ic	im press ive	for ci ble
hi bĕr nal	hy e mal	win ter y
re pūt ed	ac count *e*d	reck *o*n *e*d
pre $ūm ing	pre $ump tive	con fi dent
re spond ent	re spons ive	an s*w*er ing
in cen tive	in cite ment	stim u lus
im pend ent	im pend ing	im mi nent
in ter dict′	in hib it	pro hib′ it
dis re pute	dis re spect′	dis es teem′

Exercise 280.

crab′ bed ness	crust′ i ness	peev′ ish ness	sur′ li ness
per il *o*us	haz ard *o*us	dān ger *o*us	je*o*p ard *o*us
leth ar gy	som no lence	sleep i ness	drows i ness
co pi *o*us	plen ti ful	plen te *o*us	a bun′ dant
way ward ness	fro ward ness	per vĕrse′ness	will′ ful ness
nu tri ent	nu tri tive	nu tri″ ti*o*us	nour ish ing
ar gu er	rēa son er	de bāt er	dis pu tant
al i ment	nu tri ment	nu tri″ tion	nour ish ment
nar ra tive	nar ra′ tion	re cīt al	his to ry

Exercise 281.

com′ plai sant	af″ fa ble	deb o nair′	court′ e ous
om in ous	por tent′ ous	pre sāg′ ing	fore bōd′ ing
in ĕr′ tia	in ĕrt ness	in ac tion	slug′ gish ness
pre dict or	fore tell er	pre sāg er	fore shōw′ er
de ni al	re fūs al	re jec tion	ne ga tion
in vād er	as sault er	as sail ant	ag gress or

SECTION XXIII.

WORDS ALIKE, OR NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

Exercise 282.

Af fu′ sion, a pouring upon.
Ef fu sion, a pouring out.
An′ a lyze, to resolve into first principles.
An nal ize, to write annals.
An′ a lyst, one that analyzes.
An nal ist, a writer of annals
A pos′ tle, messenger of the gospel.
A pos til, a marginal note or reference.
As cet′ ic, a hermit.
As cit ic, dropsical.
As′ per ate, to make rough or uneven.
As pi rate, to pronounce with a full strong breath.
Bin na cle, a case or frame in a ship for the compass.
Bin o cle, a telescope with two tubes.
But′ ter is, a tool for paring the hoof of a horse.
But tress, a prop or support.
Cog na′ tion, kindred.
Cog ni″ tion, knowledge from experience.
Cal′ en dar, a register of times; almanac.
Cal en der, a hot press for smoothing linen.
Chron′ i cle, a register of events.
Chron i cal, relating to time; long-continued.

Exercise 283.

Ce ta′ ceous, pertaining to whales.
Se ta ceous, pertaining to bristles.
Cap′ i tal, chief; a large letter.
Cap i tol, house for the legislature.
Cav′ il er, a captious disputant.
Cav a lier′, a horseman; a knight.
Cen′ su al, pertaining to the census; ratable.
Sens u al, pleasing to the senses; carnal.
Cen′ tu ry, a hundred.
Cen tau ry, a plant.
Co la′ tion, the act of straining or filtering.
Col la tion, act of laying together; a repast.
Com′ ple ment, the full sum.
Com pli ment, an expression of civility.
Con′ fi dant, one intrusted with secrets.
Con fi dent, trustful; fully assured.
Cou′ ri er, a messenger sent in haste.
Cur ri er, a dresser of tanned leather.

Exercise 284.

De pend' ant, one supported by another. [subject to.
De pend ent, hanging down;
De scen' sion, act of going down; descent. [ment.
Dis sen sion, strife; disagree-
De scend' ant, issue; offspring.
De scend ent, descending; sinking. [contriver.
De vi$' er, one who contrives; a
De vi$ or, one who grants by will.
Di vi $or, the number that divides.
Du' al ist, a believer in two Gods.
Du el ist, a fighter in single combat. [chooses.
E lect' or, one who elects or
E lec tre, amber.
E lu' sion, an escape; evasion.
Il lu sion, deceptive appearance.
E lis' ion, act of cutting off a letter. [blissful.
E lys ian, pertaining to Elysium;
E lic' it, to draw out; to bring to
Il lic it, unlawful. [light.

Exercise 285.

Em' a nant, issuing or flowing from.
Em i nent, high; conspicuous.
Ex' er ci$e, to exert; to train.
Ex or ci$e, to expel evil spirits.
Fac ti'' tious, made by art; artificial. [ary.
Fic ti'' tious, feigned; imagin-
Form' al ly, according to form; precisely. [fore.
For mer ly, in time past; hereto-
Glu' tin ous, gluey; viscous.
Glut ton ous, greedy.
Gal' i pot, a white resin from the pine tree. [cines.
Gal li pot, a small pot for medi-
Hu' mer al, pertaining to the shoulder. [mors.
Hu mor al, pertaining to the hu-
Hu mane' ly, kindly. [men.
Hu' man ly, after the manner of
Im' ma nent, inherent; internal.
Im mi nent, impending.
Im pos' tor, a deceiver; a pretender. [tense.
Im pos ture, deception; false pre-

Exercise 286.

In cis' ion, a cutting into; a wound. [ing.
In si'' tion, a setting in; a graft-
In ten' tion, design; purpose.
In ten sion, a stretching or straining. [taste.
Lic' o rice, a root of sweetish
Lick er ish, dainty; delicate.
Lit' er al, pertaining to the letter; not figurative. [shore.
Lit to ral, pertaining to the
Or' di nance, a law or statute.
Ord' nance, cannon; artillery.
Or' don nance, the disposition of figures in a picture.
Or' i $on, a prayer; supplication.
Ho ri' zon, line which bounds the view. [ance.
Or' a cle, a superhuman utter-
Au ri cle, the external ear.
Par ti'' tion, act of separating; a fence, or wall. [ing; an entreaty.
Pe ti'' tion, act of seeking or ask-
Pȧss' a ble, that may be passed.
Pȧss i ble, capable of feeling.
Pop' u lace, the mass; the multitude. [habitants.
Pop' u lous, full of people or in-
Po' ta ble, drinkable; fit to drink.
Port a ble, that may be carried.

Exercise 287.

PREC′ E DENT, going before.
PRES I DENT, one that presides.
PRIN′ CI PAL, chief; money at interest.
PRIN CI PLE, law; rule of action; element.
PRO JECT′ OR, one that projects or plans.
PRO JECT URE, the act of projecting or jutting out.
PROPH′ E CY, a prediction.
PROPH E SY, to predict or foretell.
RAD′ I CAL, pertaining to a root.
RAD I CLE, a young root; a germ.
RET′ I CULE, a little net; a net bag.
RID I CULE, mockery; derision.
SĀL′ A BLE, that may be sold; marketable.
SAIL A BLE, that may be traversed by ships.
TAR′ RI ER, one that tarries or delays.
TER RI ER, a dog that follows game into burrows.
VĔRT′ I CAL, at the zenith.
VOR TI CAL, whirling; turning.

Exercise 288.

AUTUMN.

THE fruit trees, which in spring were covered with blossoms, are now bending beneath the weight of rich, mellow fruit.

The apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and quinces, are gathered, and made into preserves or sweetmeats, or dried and stored away for future use.

Children are busy in gathering chestnuts, walnuts, or butternuts, from the trees, and their flower-seeds from the garden.

The farmer gathers in his crops of corn, and again plows his fields for the winter grain.

SECTION XXIV.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

EXERCISE 289.

y	em′ is sa ry	same	i den′ tic al
th	es tu a ry	steep	pre cip i tous
nt	tab er na cle	flay	ex co ri ate
st	eq ui ta ble	guide	di rect o ry
ant	veġ e ta ble	show	ex hi bi″ tion
rge	ex trem′ i ty	name	ap pel la tior
ir	in her it or	prai$e	cŏm mend a tion
rth	na tiv i ty	flash	cor us ca tion
pth	pro fund i ty	sĕarch	ex plo ra tion

EXERCISE 290.

ug	cō′ zy	cŏm′ fort a ble	grate′ ful	thank′ ful
nd	lŏv ing	af fec′ tion ate	tam per	med dle
unt	num ber	e nu mer ate	sul ly	tar nish
âre	frīght en	in tim i date	tĕrse ly	neat ly
w$	ti ding$	in tel li gence	cop y	tran scribe′
w	blem ish	im̤ per fec′ tion	swin dle	de fraud
ut	de feat′	dis cŏm′ fit ure	sue cinet′	con cise
te	re mark	an no ta′ tion	sur vive	out live
ve	char′ i ty	be nev′ o lence	su preme	high′ est

EXERCISE 291.

ȳl′ ish	fash′ ion a ble	läun′ dress	wạsh′ er-wom an
ne ly	sea $on a ble	rōv ing	mi gra to ry
nal	mĕr ce na ry	use ful	sĕrv ice a ble
d lock	mat rï mo ny	mid dling	me di o cre
end ly	am i ca ble	dis pute′	con tro ver sy
ve ly	a mi a ble	ripe′ ness	ma tu′ ri ty
dy	dil a to ry	shrewd ness	sa gac i ty
n sient	mo ment a ry	tame ly	sub mis sive ly
s tive	con sti pa ted	warn er	ad mon ish er

What are the different sounds of the letter *c* in the word *suc cinct*?
page 13.

Exercise 292.

cur′ dle	co ag′ u late	anx′ ious	so lic′ it ous
stand ard	cri te ri on	back slide	a pos ta tize
back bite	ca lum ni ate	lĭk en	as sim i late
brō ker	ne go tia tor	so ber	ab ste mi ous
frail ty	in fĭrm i ty	mal ice	ma lev o lence
râre ness	in fre quen cy	wŏnt ed	ac cus tom ed
head less	a ceph a lous	neu tral	in dif fer ent
līm y	cal ca re ous	pal $y	pa ral y sis
west ern	hes pe ri an	·zeal ot	en thu $i ast
week ly	heb dom ad al	glad den	ex hil a rate

Exercise 293.

grand′ eur	sub lim′ i ty	rash′ ness	te mer′ i ty
moist ure	hu mid i ty	storm y	tem pest u ous
art ist	ar tif i cer	en voy	em bas sa dor
same ness	i den ti ty	pen sion	an nu i ty
mean ness	ig no ble ness	spe″ cial	par tic u lar
life less	in an i mate	print er	ty pog ra pher
dwell er	in hab it ant	na tive	ver nac u lar
toil some	la bo ri ous	con trast	an tith e sis
need y	ne ces si tous	name less	a non y mous
stiff ness	ri gid i ty	pre vail′	pre dom i nate

Exercise 294.

a dopt′	af fil′ i ate	ab surd′	pre pos′ ter ous
ap proach	ap prox i mate	ex tinct	ex tin guish ed
be head	de cap i tate	gi raffe	ca mel o pard
con dense	con sol i date	par take	par tic i pate
e nough	suf fi″ cient ly	de test	a bom in ate
at tend	ac cŏm pa ny	fore show	prog nos ti cate
dis sect	a nat o mize	dis card	re pu di ate
de stroy	an ni hi late	un like	dis sim i lar
ex cuse	a pol o gy	re proof	rep re hen′ sion
out weigh	pre pon der ate	ha rangue	dec la ma′ tion
fōrg′ er	coun′ ter feit er	nu′ bile	mar′ riage a ble
pĕr qui site	e mol′ u ment	mu ta′ tion	vi cis′ si tude

Exercise 295.

x claim′	ex cla ma′ tion	wŏr′ ship	ad o ra′ tion
ɜ vi$e	re-ex am ine	cau tion	cir cum spec tion
·ans form	met a morph o$e	spi cy	ar o mat ic
clipse	ob scu ra tion	boast ful	os ten ta tious
ɜ pute	rep u ta tion	com ment	ex pla na tion
s sent	ac qui es cence	priēst ly	sac er do tal
ɜ turn	ret ri bu tion	soap y	sap o na ceous
ymp′ tom	in di ca tion	learn ing	er u di″ tion
rust y	con fi den tial	in quest	in qui si″ tion

Exercise 296.

chief′ ly	main′ ly	prin′ ci pal ly
he̱in ous	fla grant	ag gra và ted
nōt ed	mark ed	cel e bra ted
gor mand	glut ton	gor mand īz er
arch ed	vault ed	cam er a ted
le gal	law ful	le git′ i mate
change less	con stant	im mu ta ble
ord nance	can non	ar til ler y
plea$ ing	plea$ ant	a gree a ble
health ful	whole some	sa lu bri ous
fes tive	so cial	con viv i al

Exercise 297.

ramp′ ant	head′ long	pre cip′ i tant
safe ness	safe ty	se cu ri ty
tu mid	swōll en	pro tu ber ant
tri al	es say	ex per i ment
prob lem	ques tion	prop o $i″ tion
nim ble	rap id	ex pe di″ tious
junc tion	ūn ion	com bi na tion
clam or	out cry	ex cla ma tion
bub bling	boil ing	ef fer ves cent
con fĭrm′	strength en	cor rob′ o rate
de press	hum ble	hu mil i ate

Exercise 298.

a bridge′	short′ *e*n	ab bre′ vi ate
de prave	vi″ ciate	de mor al ize
*w*rong′ ful	un just′	in iq ui t*o*us
view less	un seen	in vi$ i ble
sur face	out side	su per fi″ ciē$
bet ter	im pröve	me′ li o rate
com pel′	co erce	ne ces′ si tate
ad judge	ac cord	ad ju di cate
ad just	a dapt	ac com mo da
in flame	en rage	ex as pe rate

Exercise 299.

plot	mach in a′ tion	con spir′ a cy
fleet′ ing	tem′ po ra ry	trans′ i to ry
*w*retch ed	mi$ er a ble	pit i a ble
sus pense′	du bi *o*us ness	he$ i tan cy
cring′ ing	ob se′ qui *o*us	sub sĕrv′ i ent
lewd ness	im pu ri ty	un chas ti ty
near ness	prox im i ty	pro pin qui ty

Exercise 300.

lust′ ful	con cu′ pis cent	li bid′ in *o*us
round ness	ro tund i ty	sphe ric i ty
prone ness	pro pens i ty	in clin a′ tion
spot less	im mac u late	un de fīl *e*d
ĕ*a*rth ly	ter res tri al	sub′ lu na ry
treat is*e*	dis sert a′ tion	dis qui $i″ tio
re vive′	re viv′ i fy	re sus′ ci tate
al thō*ugh*	nev er the less′	not with stanc

Exercise 301.

whif′ fle	shuf′ fle	quib′ ble	pre văr′ i ca
g*h*ȧst ly	hor rid	de*a*th-like	ca dav er *o*u
väunt er	bōast er	brag gart	brag ga do′
hap ly	per haps′	per chȧnce′	per ad ven t
de lay′	de fĕr	post pone	pro cr̥ăs′ ti r
ex punge	ef face	e rase	ob lit er ate

SECTION XXV.

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING DEFINED.

EXERCISE 302.

BANE, a poison.
AN' TI DOTE, that which counteracts poison.
AL' PHA, first letter of the Greek alphabet; first.
O ME' GA, the last letter of Greek alphabet; last.
ARC' TIC, northern.
ANT ARC' TIC, opposite to northern.
AP' O GEE, point in a planet's orbit farthest from the earth.
PER' I GEE, point in a planet's orbit nearest the earth.
CON' SE CRATE, to make holy; to dedicate.
DES' E CRATE, to turn from holy uses; to profane.
EM' I GRANT, one who removes from a place.
IM' MI GRANT, one who removes into a place.
MAS' CU LINE, pertaining to males.
FEM' I NINE, pertaining to females.
FLAT' TER ER, one who praises falsely.
SLAN' DER ER, one who censures falsely.

EXERCISE 303.

FRIEND' LI NESS, friendship; kindness.
EN' MI TY, hostility; ill-feeling.
O' RI ENT, the east.
OC' CI DENT, the west.
IN' NER MOST, farthest in.
OUT' ER MOST, farthest out.
LAT' I TUDE, width; distance north or south from the equator.
LON' GI TUDE, length; distance east or west from a given meridian.
GEN' U INE, true; real.
SPU' RI OUS, counterfeit.
AU THEN' TIC, true; genuine.
FIC TI'' TIOUS, imaginary; false.
AT TRAC' TION, the act of drawing toward.
RE PUL' SION, act of driving away.
CON VĚRG' ENT, tending toward the center.
DI VĚRG' ENT, tending from the center.
PRO DŪC' ER, one that produces.
CON SŪM' ER, one that consumes.
IN FĚR' NAL, pertaining to what is below.
SU PĚR' NAL, pertaining to what is above.

EXERCISE 304.

PA TĚR' NAL, pertaining to a father.
MA TĚR' NAL, pertaining to mother.
CON CEAL' MENT, act of keeping private or secret.
DIS CLŌS' URE, act of making public.
IM MĚR' SION, a dipping into.
E MĚR' SION, rising or coming out of.
AD DI'' TION, act of adding to.
SUB TRAC' TION, act of taking from.
OF FENS' IVE, giving offense; serving for attack.
DE FENS' IVE, serving to defend.
DI URN' AL, daily.
NOC TURN' AL, nightly.
IN CUL' PATE, to blame.
EX CUL' PATE, to free from blame.
IN TĚRN' AL, inward.
EX TĚRN' AL, outward.
IN TRIN' SIC, inward; real.
EX TRIN' SIC, outward; external.
PA TRI'' CIAN, pertaining to nobles; senatorial.
PLE BE' IAN, pertaining to the common people.

Exercise 305.

Di rect′ or, a man that directs.
Di rect′ ress, a woman that directs.
Test a′ tor, a man that leaves a will.
Test a′ trix, a woman that leaves [a will.
An′ ces tors, forefathers.
De scend′ ants, offspring; poster- [ity.
In dors′ er, one that indorses.
In dors ee′, one who *is* indorsed.
Trans fĕr′ rer, one that transfers.
Trans fer ree′, one to whom a transfer is made.

Mort′ ga ger, one that gi mortgage.
Mort ga gee′, one that ta mortgage.
As sign or′, one that make property in trust.
As sign ee′, one to whom erty is made over in trust
Ap pel lor′, one that mak peal.
Ap pel lee′, one to whom is made.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

Exercise 306.

sehed′ ule	cat′ a log*ue*	in′ ven to ry
blood y	mur der *o*us	san guin a ry
bale ful	sor row ful	lam ent a ble
com plex	in tri cate	com pli ca ted
spe ci*o*us	plạu$ i ble	cŏl or a ble
sad ly	mōurn ful ly	sor row ful ly
plac *e*d	lo ca ted	sit u a ted
dry ness	ăr id ness	a rid′ i ty
wạn ton	lech er *o*us	las civ i *o*us
mo$ lem	mus sul man	mo ham me dan

Exercise 307.

press′ ing	stren′ u *o*us	im por′ tu nate
squeam ish	scru pu lous	fas tid i *o*us
god he*a*d	de i ty	di vin i ty
kind ness	gra ci*o*us ness	be nig ni ty
cä*l*m ness	plac id ness	pla cid i ty
stal wart	val or *o*us	re dou*b*t a ble
base ness	tur pi tude	de prav i ty
can dor	o pen ness	in gen u *o*us nes
za ny	har le q*u*in	mer ry-an′ drew
prây er	or i $on	sup pli ca tion

Exercise 308.

witch′ cra̍ft	sor′ cer y	cŏn ju ra′ tion
dou*b*t ing	skep tic al	un be liēv ing
dis use′	des ue tude	ob′ so lete ness
a bode	re$ i dence	hab it a′ tion
su pine	neg li gent	in at ten tive
re prōach	ob lo quy	op pro bri um
pro fane	im pi *o*us	ir re liġ i*o*us
for′ *eig*n	ex ot′ ic	ex tra′ ne *o*us
prog ress	im pröve ment	pro fi″ cien cy
yiēld ing	com pli ant	o be di ent

Exercise 309.

hos′ til*e*	un fr*i*end′ ly	in im′ ic al
pon der	con sid er	de lib er ate
prop er	pe cūl iar	ap pro pri ate
du rance	de ten tion	cap tiv i ty
po tent	ef fect ive	ef fi ca′ ci*o*us
tri umph	o va tion	ex ult a tion
or nate	be deck *e*d	or na ment al
maġ ic	en chȧnt ment	in cant a tion
je*a*l *o*us	sus pi″ ci*o*us	ap pre hen sive
vi tal	es sen tial	fun da ment al
vo tive	de vōt ed	ded′ i ca ted

Exercise 310.

bless′ ed	hap′ py	for′ tu nate	fe lic′ i t*o*us
pro em	pre̥f ace	pre am ble	in tro duc′ tion
de fa̯ult′	fail ure	o mis′ sion	de lin′ quen cy
re dress	re lief′	rem′ e dy	rep a ra′ tion
wel′ fare	well′-be ing	hap pi ness	pros per′ i ty
void ness	emp ti ness	va can cy	va cu i ty
fol ly	fool ish ness	ab surd′ ness	ab surd i ty
hin drance	ob sta cle	ob struc tion	in ter rup′ tion
cra̍fts man	me ehan′ ic	art′ i $an	ar tif′ i cer
im mense′	un bound ed	in fi nit*e*	un lim it ed

Exercise 311.

ac′ ci dent	cas′ u al ty	tu′ te lage	guard′ i an ship
apt i tude	suit a ble ness	lu cra tive	prof it a ble
aud i ence	aud it o ry	nep o tism	fa vor it ism
co gen cy	fōr ci ble ness	no tion al	vis ion a ry
croc o dīle	al li ga tor	po ten cy	ef fi ca cy
in so lence	con tu me ly	heart i ly	cord i al ly
fab u lous	leg end a ry	urg en cy	ex i gen cy
wŏrld li ness	sec u lar ness	fēas i ble	prac ti ca ble
par a ble	al le go ry	pop u lace	com mon al ty
strat e gy	gen er al ship	pro fit ed	ben e fit ed
ob so lete	an ti qua ted	fi nal ly	ul ti mate ly

Exercise 312.

us′ u al	cus′ tom a ry	a bund′ ance	ex u′ be rance
ab so lute	per emp to ry	ac quit tal	de liv er ance
com pe tent	qual i fi ed	a gree ment	con form i ty
dog ma tism	pos i tive ness	al mī*gh*t y	all-pow er ful
ter rif′ ic	form i da ble	a maze ment	as ton ish ment
ob lī*que* ness	ob liq′ ui ty	pur su ant	con form a ble
re dun dant	su pĕr flu ous	ob tuse ness	stu pid i ty
as phal tic	bi tu min ous	ex emp tion	im mu ni ty
de tec tion	dis cŏv er y	le the an	ob liv i ous
dis burse ment	ex pend i ture	de vo tion	de vōt ed ness
dis peo ple	de pop u late	im pris on	in car cer ate
du ra tion	con tin u ance	un like ly	im prob a ble

Exercise 313.

em bod′ y	in cor′ po rate	ex cess′ ive	im mod′ er ate
con cur rent	co in ci dent	il lus trate	e lu ci date
out wei*gh* ing	pre pon der ant	af flic tion	ad vĕrs i ty
re cēiv er	re cip i ent	re prōach ful	op pro bri ous
de fec tion	a pos ta sy	tri umph ant	vic to ri ous
ap pend age	ap pur′ ten ance	dis sec tion	a nat o my
re-ech o	re vĕr ber ate	fal la cious	il lu so ry
suc cess ive	con sec u tive	sur ren der	ca pit u late
con cur rence	co in ci dence	con joint ly	u nīt ed ly
im promp tu	ex tem po re	com po nent	con stit u ent
ex press ly	ex plic it ly	ex pect ance	ex pect a tion
re mon strate	ex pos tu late	ac cept ance	ac cept a tion

Exercise 314.

di gres′ sion	de vi a′ tion	re quire′ ment	req ui si″ tion
dis cord ance	dis a gree ment	de base ment	deg ra da tion
en hance ment	aug ment a tion	ex plic it	un re sĕrv ed
ab er rance	ab er ra tion	com mo tion	ag i ta tion
im prû dence	in dis cre″ tion	re new al	ren o va tion
vi bra tion	os cil la tion	dis sen tient	dis a gree ing
fil tra tion	per co la tion	lux a tion	dis lo ca tion
pul sa tion	pal pi ta tion	ex pan sion	dil a ta tion
po lem ic	con tro vĕr sial	an noy ance	mo lest a tion
dys pep sia	in di ges tion	be reave ment	dep ri va tion
pre cau tion	pre mo ni″ tion	sug ges tion	in ti ma tion

Exercise 315.

re mis′ sion	ab so lu′ tion	bank′ rupt cy	in solv′ en cy
cor rec tion	e mend a tion	brit tle ness	fra gil i ty
a mend ment	ref or ma tion	cat′ e chi$e	in ter ro gate
de fense less	un pro tect ed	com pen sate	re mu ner ate
de trac tion	def a ma tion	com pe tence	suf fi″ cien cy
sub stra tum	un der lay er	cred i ble	be liev a ble
per fec tion	con sum ma tion	war-wāg ing	bel lig er ent
dis par age	un der val ue	round a bout	clr cu i tous
a tone ment	ex pi a tion	cel e brate	com mem o rate
ob′ du rate	im pen′ i tent	sup pli cant	pe ti″ tion er
promp ti tude	a lac ri ty	ug li ness	de form i ty
hin der ance	im ped i ment	ea ger ness	a vid i ty

Exercise 316.

prom′ i nent	con spic′ u ous	short′-lĭv ed	e phem′ e ral
tan ta mount	e quiv a lent	pleas ant ry	fa ce tious ness
trûth ful ness	ve rac i ty	priv i lege	pre rog a tive
lax a tive	a pe ri ent	vac cin ate	in oc u late
fee ble ness	de bil i ty	type-set ter	com pos i tor
mon u ment	me mo ri al	ab sti nent	ab ste mi ous
use ful ness	u til i ty	im pu dence	ef frŏnt er y
mu sic al	me lo di ous	loy al ty	al le gi ance
mu tu al	re cip ro cal	quack er y	em pir i cism
păr i ty	e qual i ty	rec on cile	con cil i ate
pla ca ble	ap peas a ble	ma ni a	in san i ty
prây er ful	de vo tion al	hus band ry	e con o my

Exercise 323.

sin′ ful ness	wick′ ed ness	in iq′ ui ty
vi o lent	fu ri *ous*	im pet u *ous*
faith ful ness	trust i ness	fi del i ty
*w*hole some ness	he*a*lth i ness	sa lu bri ty
täunt ing ly	scoff ing ly	in sult ing ly
prob i ty	*h*on est y	in teg ri ty
bois ter *ous*	tu bu lent	tu mult u *ous*
pu trid ness	rot *ten* ness	pu trid i ty
vic in age	ne*igh* bor hood	vi cin i ty
slāv ish ness	sĕrv i tude	ser vil i ty
pĕr ma nence	fix ed ness	sta bil i ty

Exercise 324.

sāv′ ing ness	thrift′ i ness	fru gal′ i ty
du te *ous*	du ti ful	o be di ent
cor pu lence	flesh i ness	o bes i ty
*k*nāv er y	*k*nāv ish ness	dis *h*on est y
tu mid ness	tur gid ness	tur gid i ty
laud a ble	prai$e wor thy	com mend a
op po $ite	con tra ry	an ti thet ic
bawd i ness	rib ald ry	ob scen i ty
an ces tor	fore fa ther	pro gen i tor
hand i craft	wŏrk man ship	man u fac′ tu
col lo quy	di a log*ue*	con ver sa ti

Exercise 325.

dens′ i ty	com pact′ ness	so lid′ i ty
wŏn der ful	stu pend *ous*	as ton ish in
quạn da ry	di lem ma	per plex i ty
fin ish *ed*	com plēt ed	ac com plish
de cen cy	de co rum	pro pri e ty
traġ ic al	di$ as trous	ca lam i tous
con tra band	for bid *den*	pro hib it ed
em bas sy	le ga tion	dep u ta′ tio
sev er ance	dis ūn ion	sep a ra tion
in fer ence	in duc tion	cor′ ol la ry
reck *on* ing	com pūt ing	cal cu la tin

Exercise 326.

des′ o late	de $ert′ ed	sol′ i ta ry
in fa my	dis *h*on or	ig no min y
dis so lute	de ba̯uch *e*d	dis si pa ted
len i tive	as sua sive	mit i ga ting
ex alt′ ed	ex tol l*e*d	el e va ted
a bet tor	fo ment er	in sti ga tor
be hold *e*n	o blīg *e*d	ob li ga ted
pro pi″ ti*o*us	a̯us pi″ ci*o*us	fa vor a ble
ad vȧnc er	pro mōt er	en c*o*ur′ a ġer
in cep tive	com menc ing	in cip i ent
a vow al	con fes sion	ac *k*no*w*l edg ment

Exercise 327.

re lent′ less	re morse′ less	un pit′ y ing
com ple tion	ful fill ment	ac com plish ment
de cres cent	de creas ing	di min ish ing
ex pĕrt ness	a droit ness	dex ter i ty
ab nor mal	de form *e*d	ir reg u lar
e nĕrv ate	en fee ble	de bil i tate
ad ja cent	ad join ing	con tig u *o*us
ca pa ci*o*us	ex ten sive	com pre hen′ sive
as suage ment	al lay ment	mit i ga tion
as sĕr tion	a vĕr ment	dec la ra tion
ap prāi$ al	ap prize ment	val u a tion
se di″ tion	re bell ion	in sur rec tion

Exercise 328.

ad j*o*urn′ ment	post pone′ ment	pro ro ga′ tion
ab hor rence	a vĕr sion	det es ta tion
in frac tion	in fringe ment	vi o la tion
de struc tion	sub vĕr sion	dem o li″ tion
li cen ti*o*us	un bri dl*e*d	un re strain *e*d
im pēach ment	in dīct ment	ac cu $a tion
as sem bly	as sem blage	con gre ga tion
ac quire ment	at tain ment	ac qui $i″ tion
ad just ment	set′ tle ment	reg u la tion
ad ven ture	en ter pri$e	un der tāk ing
req′ ui $it*e*	re quīr′ *e*d	nec′ es sa ry

Exercise 329.

per vĕrse′ ness	way′ ward ness	per vĕrs′ i ty
a dorn ment	or na ment	em bel lish mei
pri me val	prim i tive	o rig in al
au gust ness	dig ni ty	mag nif i cence
ma gi″ cian	sor cer er	nec′ ro man ce
un civ il	im po lite′	dis cour′ te ous
im prû dent	in dis creet	in ju di″ cious
man u mit′	lib′ er ate	e man′ ci pate
in cor rect	mis tāk′ en	er ro ne ous
pre or dain	fore or dain′	pre des tin ate
·ēa′ ger ness	ĕar′ nest ness	stren′ u ous nes

Exercise 330.

pĕr′ vi ous	pĕr′ me a ble	pen′ e tra ble
gan″ gre nous	mor ti fi ed	pu tre fi ed
com mon ly	gen er al ly	us u al ly
reg is trar	sec re ta ry	act u a ry
frī*gh*t ful ness	hor ri ble ness	hid e ous nĕss
stub born ness	ob du rate ness	ob du ra cy
bit ter ness	ac ri mo ny	a cerb′ i ty
ten der ness	del i ca cy	ef fem i na cy
ve ni al	par don a ble	ex cūs a ble
de put′ ed	del e ga ted	vi ca ri ous
in de cent	un be cŏm′ ing	in dec o rous

Exercise 331.

typ′ ic al	fig′ u ra tive	em blem at′ ic
ev i dence	tes ti mo ny	at test a tion
wit ti ly	fa ce′ tious ly	hu′ mor ous ly
cost li ness	ex pen sive ness	sump tu ous nes
part i ble	di vis i ble	sep a ra ble
clam or ous	vo cif er ous	ob strep′ er ous
im pu dence	au dac i ty	au da cious ness
păr a mount	su pe ri or	pre dom in ant
eq ui page	ha bil i ments	ac cŏu ter ment
anx ious ness	anx i e ty	so lic i tude
met a phor	si mil i tude	com păr i son

Exercise 332.

slen′ der ness	ex il′ i ty	te nu′ i ty
rest less ness	un ea$ i ness	un qui et ness
greed i ness	vo rac i ty	vo ra cious ness
frŭit ful ness	fer til i ty	pro duc tive ness
wa ver ing	ir re$ o lute	un de cīd′ ed
po$ i tive	dog mat ic al	dom in eer ing
eū lo gist	en co mi ast	pan e ġyr ist
tri fling ness	fu til i ty	un im por tance
pomp ous ness	pom pos i ty	os ten ta tion
def i cit	de fi″ cien cy	de fal ca tion
cas u al	for tu i tous	ac ci dent al

Exercise 333.

pal′ $i ed	păr a lyt′ ic	păr′ a lyz ed
heed less ness	in ad vĕrt ence	in at ten′ tion
cos tive ness	con sti pa tion	ob sti pa tion
ri val ry	com pe ti″ tion	em u la tion
ap ro pos	op por tune ly	sea′ $on a bly
dis tinct′ ly	sep′ a rate ly	sev er al ly
re flect ing	med i ta tive	con tem′ pla tive
di$ as ter	ea lam′ i ty	ca tas tro phe
as sist ant	con fed er ate	aux il ia ry
con cord ant	har mo ni ous	sym pho ni ous
un learn ed	un let ter ed	il lit er ate

Exercise 334.

e tĕr′ nize	per pet′ u ate	im mor′ tal ize
en lĭght en	il lu min ate	ir ra di ate
ex tĭr pate	e rad i cate	ex tĕrm in ate
com pōs ure	com pō$ ed ness	se ren i ty
dis clōs ure	un rav el ment	de vel op ment
sub al tern	in fe ri or	sub or dīn ate
de trac tion	dis păr age ment	der o ga′ tion
as sump tion	hy poth e sis	sup po si″ tion
un luck y	ill-o men ed	in aus pi″ cious
con tin gent	oc ca sion al	in ci den tal
un e qual	in ad e quate	in suf fi″ cient

Exercise 341.

MŎN' E TA RY, pertaining to money.
MON I TO RY, advisory; warning.
MEN DAC' I TY, falsehood.
MEN DIC I TY, beggary.
PRE $ENT' MENT, act of presenting.
PRE SENT I MENT, previous conception or impression.
PER MIS' SI BLE, that may be permitted.
PER MIS CI BLE, that may be mixed.
SAL VA' TION, act of saving.
SAL I VA' TION, act of purging by discharges of saliva.
SPIR' IT OUS, of the nature of spirit; refined.
SPIR' IT U OUS, containing ardent spirits.
STA' TION A RY, fixed; permanent.
STA TION ER Y, articles sold by stationers; as paper, pens, &c.

SECTION XXVII.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

Exercise 342.

ster' il*e*	bär' ren	price' less	in val' u a ble
stop ple	stop per	dou*b*t less	in du bit a ble
stra ta	lay er$	cĕr tain	un ques tion a ble
streak y	strīp *e*d	tho*ugh*t less	in con sid' er ate
shiv er	shat ter	men tal	in tel lect u al
squąll er	scream er	slī*gh*t ly	su per fi'' cial ly
squa mous	scāl y	grist ly	car ti lag in *o*us
stad dle	sap ling	mix *e*d	mis cel la ne *o*us
stär er	gāz er	bal ance	e qui lib ri um
stu dent	schol ar	form al	cer e mo ni *o*us

Exercise 343.

pen' non	stream' er	pre''cious ness	val' u a ble ness
pen nate	wing *e*d	tär di ness	dil a to ri ness
pe trous	stōn y	spec i fy	par tic' u lar ize
pes *tle*	pound er	sooth say er	prog nos ti ca tor
poth er	both er	li bel *o*us	de fam a to ry
pot tage	por ridge	quench a ble	ex tin guish a ble
pūl ing	whīn ing	toil some ness	la bo ri *o*us ness
pun ster	quib bler	cul pa ble	rep re hens' i ble
pu trid	rot ten	odd i ty	sin gu lär i ty
quea $y	quä*l*m ish	syn ehro nal	si mul ta ne *o*us
ra mous	bränch y	ląud a ble	mer it o ri *o*us

Exercise 344.

rap′ ine	pil′ lage	crû′ el ty	in hu man′ i ty
ran dom	haz ard	e qui poi$e	e qui pon der ance
rank le	fes ter	or′ re ry	plan et a ri um
song ster	sing er	rit u al	cer e mo ni al
snug ness	close ness	spring i ness	e las tic i ty
spâr ing	scănt y	fear less ness	in tre pid i ty
spärse ly	thin ly	per i phra$e	cir cum lo cu′ tion
ab ject	wŏrth less	man age ment	ad min is tra tion
rel ict	wid ōw	a base′ ment	hu mil i a tion
rent al	rent-roll	di$ cĕrn ment	dis crim i na tion
rel ies	re main$′	in spec tion	ex am i na tion

Exercise 345.

pla̧ud′ it	ap pla̧u$e′	en large′ ment	am pli fi ca′ tion
re mote′	dis′ tant	in dulg ence	grat i fi ca tion
re priēve	res pit*e*	re mon strance	ex pos tu la tion
re spond	an s*w*er	re $ist less	ir re $ist′ i ble
re tard	hin der	as bes tine	in com bus ti ble
re buff	re pulse′	cre den tial$	test i mo ni al$
pro pound	pro po$e	un rû ly	un gŏv′ ern a ble
pro rōg*ue*	pro long	a̧l li ance	con fed er a cy
re call	re voke	di$ cĕrn ing	dis crim in a ting
re cant	re tract	un be liēf′	in fi del′ i ty
re coil	re bound	dis con tent	dis sat is fac′ tion

Exercise 346.

count′ less	num′ ber less	in nu′ mer a ble
nup tial	con ju gal	mat ri mo′ ni al
cēase less	con tin′ u al	un in ter mit′ ting
pas sion	ve′ he mence	im pet u os i ty
cra zy	de ment′ ed	in fat′ u a ted
pre pense	a fore tho*ugh*t	pre med i ta ted
forth with′	in′ stant ly	in stant a′ ne *o*us ly
dil′ i gence	in dus try	as si du i ty
flip pan cy	flu en cy	vol u bil i ty
das tard ly	cow ard ly	pu sil lan i mous
am bi ent	sur round ing	cir cum am bient

Exercise 347.

dif′ fer ence	dis tinc′ tion	dis sim i lăr′ i ty
pa cif′ ic	pēace′ māk ing	con cil′ i a to ry
e va sion	sub ter fuge	e quiv o ca′ tion
dis cus sion	rēa $on ing	ar gu ment a tion
un a wâre$′	sud den ly	un ex pect′ ed ly
de lu′ sion	de cep′ tion	hal lu cin a′ tion
def′ i nite	de fin i tive	de tĕrm′ in a tive
pre ci″ sion	pre cise ness	pune til ious ness
pro scrip tive	pro scrīb ing	con dem na to ry
aux il iar	as sist ing	sub sid i a ry
in sin cere′	dis sem bling	hyp o crit′ ic al

Exercise 348.

lex′ i con	dic′ tion a ry	vo cab′ u la ry
peace māk er	pac i fi er	pa cif i ca tor
stealth i ly	fra̤ud u lent ly	sur rep ti″ tious ly
ăr ro gant	im pe′ ri ous	dic ta to ri al
fick le ness	in con stan cy	in sta bil i ty
cŏm pa ny	so ci e ty	as so ci a′ tion
plea$ ant ness	a men i ty	a gree′ a ble ness
po$ i tive	o rac u lar	a̤u thor i ta tive
flat ter ing	syc o phant′ ic	ad′ u la to ry
o ver sīght	su per vi″ sion	su per in tend′ ence

Exercise 349.

drunk′ en ness	in tox i ca′ tion	in e bri′ e ty
com mȧnd′ ing	im per′ a tive	maġ is te ri al
sar cas tic	sa tir ic al	ac ri mo ni ous
per sist ence	con′ tu ma cy	per ti nac i ty
un cĕr tain	ques tion a ble	prob lem at ic al
e gre ġious	re mark′ a ble	ex traor′ di na ry
un yiēld ing	in flex i ble	in ex o ra ble
at tend ant	con com i tant	ac cŏm pa ny ing
im par tial	dis pas sion ate	un prej u dic ed
con fū$ ed	pro mis cu ous	in dis crim′ in ate
pri′ ma ry	ru di ment′ al	el e ment a ry
triv i al	nu′ ga to ry	in sig nif i cant

Exercise 350.

et *ous*	mi′ ser ly	nig′ gard ly	av a ri″ ci*ous*
thy	sto i cism	in dif′ fer ence	in sens i bil′ i ty
:i ful	fan tas′ tic	ehi mer ic al	im aġ′ in a ry
:o dy	con fine ment	im pris *on* ment	in car ce ra′ tion
pa thy	com pas sion	con do lence	com mis er a tion
;′ ure	e rase ment	ex punc tion	ob lit er a tion
ta gi*ous*	in fec ti*ous*	pest if er *ous*	pest i len′ tial
mat ic	as sūm ing	o ver beâr′ ing	su per cil′ i *ous*
rac tion	ped′ i gree	lin′ e age	ge ne al o gy
lūc er	slȧn der er	back bīt er	ca lum′ ni a tor
fu sion	pro fuse′ ness	lav ish ness	prod i gal′ i ty
jec tion	vas′ sal age	de pend′ ence	sub or din a′ tion

Exercise 351.

ma ri ly	prim′ i tive ly	o riġ′ in al ly
; cra ble	de test′ a ble	a bom i na ble
tu me ly	in dig ni ty	con tempt′ u *ous* ness
rant a ble	de fens i ble	just′ i fi a ble
:f′ fa ble	un spēak a ble	un ut′ ter a ble
:l e vant	im pĕr ti nent	in ap pli ca ble
pi″ ti*ous* ness	aus pi″ci*ous* ness	fa′ vor a ble ness
ɔāt a ble	dis pūt a ble	con tro vĕrt′ i ble
u ri *ous*	det ri ment′ al	del e te ri *ous*
ɔlic i ty	d*o*ub l*e*-dēal ing	dis sim u la′ tion

Exercise 352.

;′ li ness	a′ mi a ble ness	a mi a bil′ i ty
ness	unc tu *ous* ness	o le aġ′ in *ous* ness
ard ic*e*	ti mid′ i ty	pu sil la nim′ i ty
li hood	prob a bil′ i ty	ver i si mil i tude
ter ment	me li o ra′ tion	a me li o ra′ tion
grace′ ful	dis *h*on′ or a ble	ig no min′ i *ous*
rect ive	a mend a to ry	re form′ a to ry
′ er *ous* ness	gen e ros′ i ty	mag na nim′ i ty
po ten cy	in a bil i ty	im be cil i ty
băr′ i ty	fe roc′ i ty	in hu man i ty

Exercise 353.

il lim′ it a ble
dis cred it a ble
pre păr a to ry.
ha bit u al ly
in com pe ten cy
ef fect u al ly
for tu i tous ly
im per ish a ble
in dom i ta ble
in i″ tia to ry
prof′ it a ble ness

in tĕrm′ in a ble
dis rep u ta ble
pre lim in a ry
cus′ tom a ri ly
in ca pac′ i ty
ef fi ca cious ly
ac ci dent al ly
in de struct i ble
ir re press i ble
in tro duc to ry
ad van ta geous ness

Exercise 354.

cu ri os′ i ty
ir re $ist i ble
in ac cess i ble
im per cep ti ble
am bi gu′ i ty
un en dūr a ble
in sur mount a ble
su per flu i ty
dis o blīg ing
a nom′ a ly
in cūr a ble

in qui$′ i tive ness
un a void′ a ble
in ap prōach a ble
un per cēiv a ble
e quiv′ o cal ness
in tol er a ble
in su per a ble
su per a bund′ ance
un ac com′ mo da ting
ir reg u lar′ i ty
ir re me′ di a ble

Exercise 355.

in ter ces′ so ry
fēa$ i bil i ty
in con test a ble
in con sist en cy
un möv′ a ble ness
pe nu ri ous ness
in con cēiv′ a ble
ir rel′ e van cy
un quench a ble
im pos si bil′ i ty
im mu ta bil i ty

me di a to′ ri al
prac ti ca bil′ i ty
in con tro vĕrt i ble
in com pat i bil′ i ty
im möv a bil′ i ty
par si mo′ ni ous ness
in com pre hens′ i ble
in ap pli ca bil′ i ty
in ex tin″ guish a ble
im prac ti ca bil′ i ty
in va′ ri a ble ness

Exercise 356.—Reading Lesson.

WINTER.

1. 'Tis winter. The trees are all stripped of their green leaves, and the birds have flown to a warmer climate.

2. No music cheers the grove; no verdure clothes the plain. Cold winds arise; and the rays of the sun are scarcely felt.

3. The pinching cold makes us shiver; and we gather around the cheerful fire, while the north wind whistles, and the tempest roars.

4. The keen and chilling frost has bound the earth with its icy fetters, and the aspect of nature looks dreary and desolate.

5. The rivers and lakes are covered with ice, and boys, with skates under their feet, swiftly skim along the smooth surface.

6. The snow descends and covers the earth with its white mantle, and the farmer feeds his flocks and herds, and shelters them from the storm.

7. But, soon as softer winds blow from the south, the ice dissolves, the snow melts from the mountains, the surface of the earth again appears, and seems to promise the return of spring.

SECTION XXVIII.

ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

Derivative Words are such as are produced by the union of Prefixes and Suffixes with Radicals. Thus, the word, *incompressible*, is made up of four parts; two prefixes, *in* and *com*; the radical word, *press*; and the suffix, *ible*.

A Radical, as the name implies, serves as the *root*, out of which grow, by means of prefixes and suffixes, the derivative forms. It is itself, strictly speaking, formed from no other word; but often, for the sake of convenience, any word is called a radical, with which a prefix or suffix is united. Thus, *join* in ad*join*, *press* in com*press*, *care* in *care*ful, and *act* in *act*ive, are radical words.

That which is *placed before* a radical, and in union with it, to modify its signification, is called a *Prefix*; as, *ad* in *ad*join, *com* in *com*press.

That which is *placed after* a radical, and in union with it, to modify its signification, is called a *Suffix*; as, *ful* in care*ful*, and *ive* in act*ive*.

Compound Words differ from derivatives in being composed, not of prefixes and suffixes united with radicals, but of simple or radical words combined with one another. Thus, the word *milkman* is compounded of the two simple words *milk* and *man*; *nevertheless*, of the three words, *never*, *the*, and *less*.

Now, to analyze a derivative or compound word, is to *take it apart*; that is, to resolve it into the prefixes, suffixes, and radicals, or simple words, employed in its composition. This process, as presented in the following pages, will be found easy and interesting even to quite young pupils; since it first takes the words apart, explains the meaning of each part separately, then puts them together again, gives the signification of the whole combined, and still makes every exercise a regular *spelling lesson*, just as in the previous part of the book.

What is a derivative word? What is a radical? What is a prefix? What is a suffix? What is the difference between a derivative and a compound word? What is meant by analyzing a word?

EXPLANATION OF THE PREFIXES.

Exercise 357.

Each Prefix in this Section is defined, and then illustrated by an example. The Prefixes, with their definitions, should be thoroughly committed to memory. In reciting the examples, the pupils should *pronounce* and *spell* the word, before giving the definition.

PREFIXES.	DEFINITIONS.	EXAMPLES.	DEFINITIONS.
AB	*from; away.*	AB SOLVE',	to free *from.*
AD	*to; at; near.*	AD JOIN',	to join *to.*
ANA	*up; again.*	AN' A LYZE,	to loosen *up;* resolve.
ANTE	*before.*	AN TE CĒD' ENT,	going *before.*
ANTI	*against; opposite.*	AN TIP' A THY,	feeling *against;* ill-will.
BE	*by; over.*	BE SIDE',	*by* or *near* the side.
BENE	*well; good.*	BEN E FAC' TOR,	one who does *good.*
CIRCUM	*around; about.*	CIR CUM' FLU ENT,	flowing *around.*
CIS	*on this side.*	CIS AT LAN' TIC,	*on this side* the Atlantic.
CON	*with; together.*	CON VOKE',	to call *together.*
CONTRA	*against.*	CON TRA DICT',	to speak *against.*

Exercise 358.

DE	*from; down.*	DE PART',	to part *from.*
DIS	*apart; away.*	DIS MISS',	to send *away.*
E	*out; out of; from.*	E JECT',	to cast *out.*
EN	*in; to make or put.*	EN WRAP',	to wrap *in.*
EXTRA	*beyond.*	EX TRA MUN' DANE,	*beyond* the world.
FORE	*before.*	FORE TELL',	to tell *beforehand.*
HEMI	*half,*	HEM' I SPHERE,	a half *sphere.*
IN	*in; into; not.*	IN CISE',	to cut *in* or *into.*
INTER	*between; among.*	IN TER POSE',	to put *between.*
INTRO	*within; inward.*	IN TRO DUCE',	to bring or lead *within.*
MIS	*wrong; bad.*	MIS GUIDE',	to guide *wrong.*
MALE	*evil; wrong.*	MAL E FAC' TOR,	one who does evil.

Exercise 359.

OB	*in front; against.*	OB JECT',	to throw or urge *against.*
OUT	*beyond.*	OUT RUN',	to run *beyond;* outstrip.
OVER	*above; beyond.*	O VER SHOOT',	to shoot *beyond.*
PĔR	*through.*	PĔR' FO RATE,	to bore *through.*
PŌST	*after; afterwards.*	PŌST' SCRIPT,	what is written *after.*
PRE	*before.*	PRE JUDGE',	to judge *beforehand.*
PRETER	*beyond; past.*	PRE TER NAT' U RAL,	*beyond* nature.
PRO	*before; forth.*	PRO DUCE',	to lead or bring *forth.*
RE	*again; back.*	RE VIEW',	to view *again.*
RETRO	*backwards.*	RET' RO GRADE,	to go *backwards.*
SE	*aside; apart.*	SE CEDE',	to go aside or apart.
SEMI	*half.*	SEM' I CIR CLE,	*half* a circle.

Exercise 360.

Sub	*under; after.*	Sub sign′,	to sign *under.*
Subter	*under.*	Sub ter′ flu ous,	flowing *under.*
Super	*over; above.*	Su per nat′ u ral,	*above* the natural.
Syn	*with; together.*	Syn′ the sis,	a putting *together.*
Sus	*up; upward.*	Sus tain′,	to hold *up.*
Trans	*across; over.*	Trans cend′,	to climb or pass *over.*
Up	*above; on high.*	Up lift′,	to lift on *high.*
Ultra	*beyond.*	Ul tra mon′ tane,	*beyond* the mountains.
Un	*not.*	Un hap′ py,	*not* happy.
With	*against; aside.*	With stand′,	to stand *against.*

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE PREFIXES.

Exercise 361.

Some of the Prefixes have a variety of forms. This grows out of a regard to euphony; that is, a desire to produce agreeable sound. Thus, when Ad (to) comes before a radical beginning with a consonant, the *d* of the prefix is generally changed into whatever consonant the radical begins with. In this way, for example, Ad undergoes no less than ten different changes: Ad, Ac, Ap, Ag, Al, An, Ap, Ar, As, At, A. The following are examples of words, in which all the various forms of Ad appear. Thus,

instead of	Ad cept,	we say	Ac cept′,
"	Ad fix,	"	Af fix′,
"	Ad grieve,	"	Ag grieve′,
"	Ad lot,	"	Al lot′,
"	Ad nex,	"	An nex′,
"	Ad pend,	"	Ap pend′,
"	Ad range,	"	Ar range′,
"	Ad sume,	"	As sume′,
"	Ad tract,	"	At tract′,
"	Ad scend,	"	As cend′.

Exercise 362.

The other Prefixes which, like Ad, have different forms, are—

Ab,	sometimes written	Abs or A.	
Anti,	"	"	Ant: as, *Ant*arctic.
Con,	"	"	Cog, Col, Com, Cor, or Co: *Cog*nate, &c.
Contra,	"	"	Counter: as *Counter*act.
Dis,	"	"	Dif or Di: as, *Dif*fident, *Di*vert.
E,	"	"	Ex, Ec, or Ef: as, *Ex*press, *Ec*centric.
En,	"	"	Em: *Em*balm.
In,	"	"	Ig, Il, Im, or Ir: as, *Ig*noble, *Il*legal, &c.
Ob,	"	"	Oc, Of, or Op: as, *Oc*cur, *Of*fer, *Op*pose.
Sub,	"	"	Suc, Suf, Sug, or Sup: as, *Suc*ceed, &c.
Syn,	"	"	Syl, Sym, or Sy: as, *Syl*lable, &c.

Exercise 363.

When a Prefix means *not*, it is said to be NEGATIVE; as, *dis*like, *not* to like; *un*able, *not* able.

When a Prefix means *to deprive of*, or *to take out of the state of*, it is said to be PRIVATIVE; as, *dis*arm, *to deprive of* arms.

The Prefixes most used, in a privative or negative sense, are DE, DIS, IN, and UN; as,

DE THRONE',	*to deprive of* a throne.
DE RANGE',	*to take out of the state of being* in range or order.
DIS A' BLE,	*to take out of the state of being* able.
DIS SIM' I LAR,	*not* similar; unlike.
IN EL' E GANT,	*not* elegant.
UN GRATE' FUL,	*not* grateful.
UN BIND',	*to take out of the state of being* bound.

Sometimes a prefix adds nothing to the meaning of a radical. In such case, it is said to be merely EUPHONIC; as, UN in *un*loose, which does not affect the sense of the word *loose*—loose and *un*loose meaning the same thing.

SECTION XXIX.

EXPLANATION OF THE SUFFIXES.

Exercise 364.

SUFFIXES.	DEFINITIONS.	EXAMPLES.	DEFINITIONS.
ATE*	*to make.*	TĔRM' IN ATE,	*to make* an end.
EN	*to make; made of.*	SOFT' EN,	*to make* soft.
FY	*to make.*	AM' PLI FY,	*to make* ample.
IFY	*to make.*	JUST' I FY,	*to make or prove* just.
IZE	*to make.*	CIV' IL IZE,	*to make* civil.
ISH	*to make.*	PUB' LISH,	*to make* public.
ING	*continuing to.*	WALK' ING,	*continuing to* walk.
ED	*did; made of.*	MARK' ED,	*did* mark.
AR	*one who.*	BEG' GAR,	*one who* begs.
ER	*one who.*	PAY' ER,	*one who* pays.
EE	*one who.*	PAY EE',	*one who* receives pay.
OR	*one who.*	ACT' OR,	*one who* acts.

* ATE and EN, in common with FY, IFY, and IZE, are defined above by the phrase "*to make;*" because they are commonly used to form verbs. This phrase, "*to make,*" is taken, as a definition, merely for the sake of convenience. In many cases, other definitions, as "*to cause,*" "*to put,*" &c., will be found more suitable. Sometimes the suffix is the mere *sign* of a verb; as loc*ate*, *to place*.

Besides this use, however, ATE and EN, to which may be added the suffix ED, are employed to form participles and participial ad-

Exercise 365.

An	*one who.*	Ro′ man,	*one who* is a native of Rome.
Ate	*one who.*	Grad′ u ate,	*one who* obtains a degree.
Ist	*one who.*	Art′ ist,	*one who* is skilled in art.
Ner	*one who.*	Part′ ner,	*one who* has or owns a part.
Ster	*one who.*	Team′ ster,	*one who* drives a team.
Yer	*one who.*	Law′ yer,	*one who* is versed in law.
Isan	*one who.*	Par′ ti san,	*one who* sides with a party.
Zen	*one who.*	Cit′ i zen,	*one who* dwells in a city.
Ess	*a female.*	Li′ on ess,	*a female* of the lion tribe.
Ine	*a female.*	Her′ o ine,	a heroic *female.*
Ix	*a female.*	Me di a′ trix,	*a female* that mediates.

Exercise 366.

Ity†	*quality, or state of being.*	Pub lic′ i ty,	*quality or state of being* public.
Cy		Pri′ va cy,	*quality or state of being* private.
Ancy		Oc′ cu pan cy,	*quality or state of being* occupied.
Ance		Vig′ il ance,	*state of being* vigilant.
Ency		Tend′ en cy,	*quality or state of* tending.
Ence		Ad hĕr′ ence,	*quality or state of* adhering.
Ude		Qui′ et ude,	*state of being* quiet.
Ness		Rūde′ ness,	*quality of being* rude.
Ion	*the act of; that which.*	Mo′ tion,	*act of* moving.
Ment		Mōve′ ment,	*act of* moving.
Ure		Sēiz′ ure,	*act of* seizing.

Exercise 367.

Al	*pertaining or relating to.*	Fa′ tal,	*pertaining to* fate.
Ern		East′ ern,	*relating to* the east.
Ic		He ro′ ic,	*pertaining to* a hero.
An		Af′ ri can,	*pertaining to* Africa.
Ine		Sĕr′ pen tīne,	*pertaining to* a serpent.
Ile		In′ fant īle,	*pertaining to* an infant.
Ar		Con′ sul ar,	*relating to* a consul.
Ary		Com′ et a ry,	*relating to* a comet.
Ical		Po et′ ic al,	*relating to* a poet.

jectives; and are then defined by such phrases as, "*made of,*" "*made into,*" "*made,* or *formed like,*" "*having,*" "*affected by,*" &c. The following are examples:

Glo′ bate,	*formed like* a globe.
Silk′ en,	*made of* silk.
Re nown′ ed,	*having* renown.

† This Suffix has two other forms, Ety and Ty; as, in *variety* and *novelty.*

Exercise 368.

Ous*	*full of; of the nature of.*	Dān' ger ous,	*full of* danger.
Ose		Ver bose',	*full of* words.
Ful†		Hope' ful,	*full of* hope.
Y		Jui' cy,	*full of* juice.
Ey		Clay' ey	*of the nature of* clay.
Ly	*in a——manner.*	Rûde' ly,	*in a* rude *manner.*
Able	*that may or can be; fit to be.*	Trace' a ble,	*that may be* traced.
Ible		Ed' i ble,	*fit to be* eaten.
Ific	*producing.*	Tor por if' ic,	*producing* torpor.
Ics	*the science of.*	Op' tics,	*the science of* vision.

Exercise 369.

Age‡	*the act of.*	Cart' age,	*the act of* carting.
Oid	*having form of.*	Sphe' roid,	*having the form of* a sphere.
Er	*more.*	Hard' er,	*more* hard.
Est	*most.*	Hard' est,	*most* hard.
Esce	*to grow.*	Co a lesce',	*to grow together;* unite.
Escent	*becoming.*	A ces' cent,	*becoming* sour.
Escence	*act of becoming.*	A ces' cence,	*act of becoming* sour.
Ism§	*doctrine.*	Mor' mon i$m,	*the doctrine of* the Mormons.
Less	*without.*	Cash' less,	*without* cash.
Ish	*somewhat.*	New' ish,	*somewhat* new.
Some	*somewhat.*	Lone' some,	*somewhat* lonely.

* The Suffix Ous has several forms, as Eous, Ceous, &c.

† The Suffix Ful, when, with a radical, it forms a noun, signifies "*what*, or *as much as, will fill*;" that is, denotes the *amount* or *quantity* necessary to fill whatever is expressed by the radical: as, hand*ful*, *what*, or *as much as, will fill* the hand; arm*ful*, *what will fill* the arm.

‡ The Suffix Age, besides the meaning given above, signifies, *the cost of, the place where*, the *rank* or *condition*, as also an *assemblage* of things *taken together*. The following examples further illustrate its uses:

Cart' age, *the act of* carting, or *the cost of* carting.
An' chor age, *the place of* anchoring, or *the duty for* anchoring.
Peer' age, *the rank of a peer.*
Plu' mage, the feathers (taken *collectively*) of a fowl.
Bond' age, *the state* or *condition* of a bondman or slave.

§ This Suffix deserves special notice. It marks *what is peculiar to* persons or things; and hence denotes a *doctrine* or *system, a state* or *condition*, as also *an idiom* in language. Examples are:

Cal' vin i$m, *the doctrines peculiar to* Calvin.
Sav' ag i$m, *the state or condition of* a savage.
He' bra i$m, *what is peculiar to* Hebrew; an idiom.
Her' o i$m, *what is peculiar to* a hero; valor.

EXERCISE 370.

SHIP	*rank, office, state, or jurisdiction of.*	LORD′ SHIP,	*the rank of* a lord.
HOOD		CHILD′ HOOD,	*the state of being* a child.
RIC		BISH′ OP RIC,	*the jurisdiction of* a Bish
DOM		POPE′ DOM,	*the jurisdiction of* the Po
Y*	*the art or practice of; or the place where.*	GLUT′ TON Y,	*the practice of* a glutton.
RY		BIG′ OT RY,	*the practice of* a bigot.
ARY		STAT′ U A RY,	*the art of* making statue
ERY		COOK′ ER Y,	*the art of* cooking.
ORY		ARM′ OR Y,	*place where* arms are kep
WARD	*toward.*	WEST′ WARD,	*toward* the west.

EXERCISE 371.

IVE	*tending to, or having the nature of.*	PRE VENT′ IVE,	*tending to* prevent.
ORY		EX′ PI A TO RY,	*tending* to expiate.
KIN	*little, petty, or minute.*	LAMB′ KIN,	a *little* lamb.
LING		GOS′ LING,	a *little*, or *young* goose.
CULE		AN I MAL′ CULE,	a *minute* animal.
ULE		GLOB′ ULE,	a *little* globe.
CLE		TU′ BER CLE,	a *little* tumor.
ICLE		PAR′ TI CLE,	a *minute* part.
OCK		HILL′ OCK,	a *little* hill.
ET		FLOW′ ER ET,	a *little* flower.
LET		RING′ LET,	a *little* ring, or curl.
ASTER		PO′ ET AS TER,	a *petty* poet.

SECTION XXX.

DERIVATIVES FORMED BY PREFIXES.

In the following exercises, each radical is combined with seve prefixes. The prefix and the radical are first placed apart: the ra cal being defined. The two parts are then put together, and defin in connection. The pupil should be questioned often on the pa separately, and required to spell and pronounce distinctly, here everywhere else, each derivative, before giving its derivation.

* Y, RY, ARY, ERY, ORY, are merely different forms of the sa prefix. Beside the meanings given above, they often denote a bo or number of things taken *collectively*; as, perfum*ery*, a collection perfumes; yeoman*ry*, the body or mass of yeomen.

Exercise 372.

PREFIXES.	RADICALS.	DERIVATIVES.	DEFINITIONS.
En	ABLE, *strong.*	En a′ ble,	to make able.
Dis		Dis* a′ ble,	to deprive of ability.
Un		Un a′ ble,	not able.
Ad	HERE, *to stick.*	Ad here′,†	to stick to; cling to.
Co		Co here′,	to stick together.
In		In here′,	to stick in; to exist in.
Com	PLOT, *to scheme.*	Com plot′,	to plot together.
Counter		Coun′ ter plot,	plot against plot.
Under		Un′ der plot,	plot beneath.
Re	PÀSS, *to step.*	Re pàss′,	to pass again.
Sur‡		Sur pàss′,	to pass over; to excel.
Tres		Tres′ pàss,	to pass beyond bounds.

Exercise 373.

E	VADE, *to go.*	E vade′,	to go or get out; to avoid.
In		In vade′,	to go into; to attack.
Per		Per vade′,	to go, or pass through.
Counter	VOTE, *to signify a choice; a suffrage.*	Coun′ ter vote,	opposite vote.
Over		O ver vote′,	to vote beyond.
Out		Out vote′,	to vote beyond.
De	CLINE, *to lean.*	De cline′,	to lean down; to fail.
Re		Re cline′,	to lean back; to repose.
In		In cline′,	to lean into, or towards.
Bene	FIT, *to make; to do.*	Ben′ e fit,	to do good, or well for.
Pro		Prof′ it,	to do, or act for; improve.
Re		Re fit′,	to make again; repair.

Exercise 374.

Com	PRI$E, *to take.*	Com pri$e′,	to take together; include.
Re		Re pri$e′,	to take again.
Enter§		En′ ter pri$e,	take in (hand); undertake.
In	SPHERE, *a globe.*	In sphere′,	to place in a sphere.
Hemi		Hem′ i sphere,	half a sphere.
Semi		Sem′ i sphere,	half a sphere.
Di	GRESS, *to go; act of going.*	Di gress′,	to go aside from; wander.
Con		Con″ gress,	a going together; council.
Pro		Pro gress′,	to go forward.
Trans		Trans gress′,	to go beyond bounds.

* Dis, in *dis*able, is *privative.* See remarks on Privatives, p. 141.

† Note that the radical word Here, (*to stick,*) though it appears in the derivative forms *Ad*here, *Co*here, and *In*here, can never be used alone, as an independent word. Radicals that are thus inseparable from prefixes or suffixes, are called INSEPARABLE RADICALS.

‡ Sur is for *super* (*over*), and Tres for *trans* (*over; across.*)

§ Enter is for Inter, *between; among; within; in.*

Exercise 375.

Ad	jacent, *lying.*	Ad ja′ cent,	lying near.
Cĭrcum		Cĭr cum ja′cent,	lying around.
In		In ja′ cent,	lying in, or within.
Sub		Sub ja′ cent,	lying under.
Ad	jure, *to swear.*	Ad jure′,	to cause to swear to.
Ab		Ab jure′,	to swear off from.
Con		Con jure′,*	to swear together.
Pĕr		Pĕr′ jure,	swear through, *i. e., f*
Ad	judge, *to pass sentence; to decide.*	Ad judge′,	to judge to; to decide
Pre		Pre judge′,	to judge beforehand.
Mis		Mis judge′,	to judge wrong.
Fore		Fore judge′,	to judge beforehand.

Exercise 376.

A†	mount, *to rise.*	A mount′,	to mount up to.
Re		Re mount′,	to mount again.
Sur		Sur mount′,	to mount over.
Dis		Dis‡ mount′,	to get down; to aligt
E	motion, *movement; a moving.*	E mo′ tion,	a moving (of the min
Com		Com mo′ tion,	a moving together.
Pro		Pro mo′ tion,	a moving forward.
Re		Re mo′ tion,	a moving back or aw
At	tribute, *to give; to grant.*	At trib′ ute,	to give or grant to.
Con		Con trib′ ute,	to give along with otl
Dis		Dis trib′ ute,	to give apart; deal o
Re		Re trib′ ute,	to give or pay back.

Exercise 377.

Re	cur, *to run.*	Re cur′,	to run back (in thoug
Con		Con cur′,	to run together; to a
In		In cur′,	to run into.
Oc		Oc cur′,	to run towards; to h
Ex	cursion, *the act of running.*	Ex cur′ sion,	a running out; rambl
In		In cur′ sion,	a running into, or up
Dis		Dis cur′ sion,	a running apart or ab
De		De cur′ sion,	a running down.
Ex	scind, *to cut.*	Ex scind′,	to cut out.
Ab		Ab scind′,	to cut from, or off.
Re		Re scind′,	to cut off again; to r
Inter		In ter scind′,	to cut from amongst.

* Con′ jure (*kun′ jer,*) with the accent on the first syllable, to practice witchcraft.

† A is for Ad, (*to*) and Sur for Super, (*above*).

‡ Dis, in *dis*mount, is *privative.* The full definition, the would be, "*to take out of the state of*" being mounted.

§ Literally, *an out-moving,* i. e., an excitement, of the feelings

Exercise 378.

In	CISION, *a cutting.*	In cis' ion,	a cutting into.
Ex		Ex cis' ion,	a cutting out.
De		De cis' ion,	a cutting off; a settlement.
Pre		Pre cis' ion,*	a cutting off (accurately).
Ap	PEND, *to hang.*	Ap pend',	to hang to.
De		De pend',	to hang down.
Im		Im pend',	to hang on, or over.
Sus		Sus pend',	to hang up.
Con	VENE, *to come, or go.*	Con vene',	to come together.
Contra		Con tra vene',	to come, or go against.
Inter		In ter vene',	to come between.
Ad		Ad vene',	to come to.

Exercise 379.

Con	VENTION, *a coming.*	Con ven' tion,	a coming together.
Cĭrcum		Cĭr cum ven' tion,	a coming around; fraud.
In		In ven' tion,	a coming into (something new).†
Pre		Pre ven' tion,	a coming before.
Dis	SECTION, *a cutting; a cut.*	Dis sec' tion,	a cutting apart.
Inter		In ter sec' tion,	a cutting between.
Sub		Sub sec' tion,	under or smaller section.
Ex		Ex sec' tion,	a cutting out.
In	TRŪDE, *to push, or thrust.*	In trūde',	to push, or thrust into.
Pro		Pro trūde',	push, or thrust forward.
Ex		Ex trūde',	to push out or off.
Ob		Ob trūde',	push towards; urge upon.

Exercise 380.

In	TRŪSION, *the act of pushing.*	In trū' sion,	the act of pushing into.
Pro		Pro trū' sion,	act of pushing forward.
Ex		Ex trū' sion,	the act of pushing out.
Ob		Ob trū' sion,	act of pushing toward.
Col	LOCUTION, *a speaking; talk.*	Col lo cu' tion,	a talking together.
Cĭrcum		Cĭr cum lo cu' tion,	a talking round about.
E		El o cu' tion,	a speaking out; delivery.
Ac	CUMBENT, *lying, or resting.*	Ac cum' bent,	lying towards.
In		In cum' bent,	lying, or resting in or on.
Re		Re cum' bent,	lying back; reclining.
Pro		Pro cum' bent,	lying or leaning forward.
De		De cum' bent,	lying down, or low.

* Precision is, literally, *the act of cutting off before or in front*, and hence, generally, the act of cutting off needless parts, i. e., *exactness.*

† That is, *the finding out* of new things.

Exercise 381.

Com		Com po$e′,	to put together.
De		De po$e′,	to put or lay down.
Inter		In ter po$e′,	to put or place betwe
Re		Re po$e′,	to put or lay back.
Ex	po$e, *to put, or place.*	Ex po$e′,	to put or lay out.
Im		Im po$e′,	to put in or upon.
Dis		Dis po$e′,	to put or set apart.
Trans		Trans po$e′,	to put across.*
Sup		Sup po$e′,	to put under view.
Pro		Pro po$e′,	to put before.
Con		Con struct′,	to build together.
Re-con	struct, *to build; pile.*	Re-con struct′,	to build together agai
Ob		Ob struct′,	to build or pile again
Super		Su per struct′,	to build over or upo

Exercise 382.

E		Em′ i grate,	to travel out.
Im		Im′ mi grate,	to travel into.
Trans	migrate, *to go; to travel.*	Trans′ mi grate,	to travel over, or acr
Com		Com′ mi grate,	to travel together.
Re		Re-mi′ grate,	to travel back.
Co		Co-act′,	to act together.
En		En act′,	to put into action or f
Counter	act, *to do; to move.*	Coun ter act′,	to act against.
Over		O ver act′,	to act beyond; overd
Re		Re act′,	to act again, or back.
Trans		Trans act′,	to act, or do thorougl
Un	natural, *pertaining to nature.*	Un nat′ u ral,	not natural.
Super		Su per nat′ u ral,	above the natural.
Preter		Pre ter nat′ u ral,	beyond the natural.

Exercise 383.

De		De ject′,	to cast down.
E		E ject′,	to cast out.
In		In ject′,	to cast into.
Inter	ject, *to cast, or throw.*	In ter ject′,	to cast among.
Ob		Ob ject′,	to cast in front; to op
Pro		Pro ject′,	to cast forward.
Re		Re ject′,	to cast back; to refu
Sub		Sub ject′,	to cast under; to sul
Pre		Pre cede′,	to go before.
Inter	cede, *to go or come; to yield.*	In ter cede′,	to go between.
Re		Re cede′,	to go back.
Ante		An te cede′,	to go before.

* That is, to put each in the place of the other; to exchange order of things.

Exercise 384.

Ac	cede, *to go or come; to yield.*	Ac cede',	to go to; to yield or assent to.
Ex		Ex ceed',*	to go beyond; to excel.
Pro		Pro ceed',*	to go forward; to advance.
Suc		Suc ceed',*	to go or come after.
Con		Con cede',	to go with in opinion.
Re	cession, *a going; a yielding.*	Re ces' sion,	a going back.
Ac		Ac ces' sion,	a going to; addition.
Con		Con ces' sion,	a going with; yielding.
Inter		In ter ces' sion,	a going between.
Se		Se ces' sion,	a going aside or away.
Pro		Pro ces' sion,	a going forward.
Suc		Suc ces' sion,	a going after.
Pre		Pre ces' sion,	a going before; advance.

Exercise 385.

Re	duce, *to lead or draw.*	Re duce',	to lead back; to bring down.
De		De duce',	to lead or draw from; to infer.
Pro		Pro duce',	to lead or bring forth.
Sub		Sub duce',	to lead under, or aside.
Se		Se duce',	to lead away; to corrupt.
In		In duce',	to lead into; to persuade.
E		E duce',	to lead or bring out.
Ad		Ad duce',	to lead or bring to.
Con		Con duce',	to lead together; to tend.

Exercise 386.

As	sist, *to stand.*	As sist',	to stand to; to aid.
Con		Con sist',	to stand together.
Re		Re sist',	to stand against; to oppose.
De		De sist',	to stand off from; to cease.
In		In sist',	to stand upon; to urge.
Ex		Ex† ist',	to stand out; *i. e.*, to be.
Sub		Sub sist',	to stand under; to be.
Per		Per sist',	to stand through; persevere.
Sub	scribe, *to write; to mark.*	Sub scribe',	to write one's name under.
Circum		Cir cum scribe',	to mark around; to limit.
Pre		Pre scribe'	to write or mark down before.
In		In scribe',	to write on or upon.
De		De scribe',	to write down; to delineate.

* Observe, that in the three words, Exceed, Proceed, and Succeed, the radical part is written *ceed*, instead of *cede*.

† Notice that the letter s, in the radical, sist, is omitted or absorbed, when the prefix Ex is united with it.

Exercise 387.

At	tract, *to draw.*	At tract',	to draw to, or towards.
Con		Con tract',	to draw together.
Abs		Ab stract',	to draw, or take from.
Ex		Ex tract',	to draw, or take out.
Pro		Pro tract',	to draw, or bring forward
Sub		Sub tract',	to draw from beneath.
De		De tract',	to draw, or take from.
Dis		Dis tract',	to draw apart; to confus
Con	fu$e, *to pour; to melt.*	Con fu$e',	to pour together; to per
Re		Re fu$e',	to pour back; to reject.
In		In fu$e',	to pour into.
Trans		Trans fu$e',	to pour over, or through.
Per		Per fu$e',	to pour through; to tinct
Suf		Suf fu$e',	to pour beneath.
Dif		Dif fu$e',	to pour apart; to scatter.
Ef		Ef fu$e',	to pour out.
Af		Af fu$e',	to pour to, or upon.

Exercise 388.

In	volve, *to roll.*	In volve',	to roll in; to comprise.
E		E volve',	to roll out; to disclose.
De		De volve',	to roll down; to fall to.
Re		Re volve',	to roll again; turn round
Inter		In ter volve',	to roll among.
In	volution, *a rolling; a turn.*	In vo lu' tion,	a rolling in; act of involv
E		Ev o lu' tion,	a rolling out; act of evol
Re		Rev o lu' tion,	a rolling again; act of re
De		Dev o lu' tion,	a rolling down.
Con		Con vo lu' tion,	a rolling together.

Exercise 389.

De	press, *to squeeze; to urge.*	De press',	to press down.
Im		Im press',	to press on or upon.
Com		Com press',	to press together.
Re		Re press',	to press back.
Ex		Ex press',	to press out.
Op		Op press',	to press against.
Sup		Sup press',	to press under; to crush.
Over		O ver press',	to press too much.
Af	fix, *to fasten; to set; to drive.*	Af fix',	to fix to.
Suf		Suf fix',	to fix after.
Pre		Pre fix',	to fix before.
Post		Post fix',	to fix after.
Trans		Trans fix',	to fix or drive through.
In		In fix'	to fix or fasten in.

Exercise 390.

O	SPECT, *to look; a view.*	IN SPECT′, to look into.
TRO		PROS′ PECT, a look or view ahead.
		IN TRO SPECT′, to look within.
		RE SPECT′, to look to again; regard.
		EX PECT′,* to look out for; to wait for.
N	FLUX, *a flow, or flowing.*	CON′ FLUX, a flowing together.
		AF′ FLUX, a flowing to, or towards.
		RE′ FLUX, a flowing back.
		IN′ FLUX, a flowing in.
PER		SU′ PER FLUX, an overflow.
N	FLUENT, *flowing.*	CON′ FLU ENT, flowing together.
F		DIF′ FLU ENT, flowing apart.
		REF′ LU ENT, flowing back.
		EF′ FLU ENT, flowing out.
BTER		SUB TĔR′ FLU ENT, flowing under.

Exercise 391.

N	FĔR, *to bear; to bring.*	CON FĔR′, to bring together (counsels).
		OF′ FĔR, to bring towards.
E		PRE FĔR′, to bear before, i. e. *choose.*
F		DIF′ FER, to bear apart; disagree.
		RE FĔR′, to bear back for decision.
ANS		TRANS FĔR′, to bear over; to remove.
		IN FĔR′, to bring in (a conclusion).
F		SUF′ FĔR, to bear under; to endure.
		DE FĔR′, to bear off; to delay.
	MIT, *to send; to let go.*	RE MIT′, to send back.
ANS		TRANS MIT′, to send across, or over.
R		PER MIT′, to send through; to allow.
		AD MIT′, to send, or let go to.

Exercise 392.

	MISSION, *a sending.*	DE MIS′ SION, a sending down.
		E MIS′ SION, a sending out; an issue.
TER		IN TER MIS′ SION, a sending between; recess.
		AD MIS′ SION, a letting (one) go to or into.
B		SUB MIS′ SION, a sending under; subjection.
	TAIN, *to hold; to reach.*	AT TAIN′, to reach to; to get.
		DE TAIN′, to hold off; to keep back.
ER		PER TAIN′, to hold through; to belong.
N		CON TAIN′, to hold together.
		RE TAIN′, to hold or keep back.
S		SUS TAIN′, to hold up; to support.
TER†		EN TER TAIN′, to hold or keep within.
		OB TAIN′, to hold; to get; to gain.

* See note, p. 149. † ENTER is for *Inter.*

EXERCISE 393.

AD	VĚRT', *to turn.*	AD VĚRT',	to turn to; refer to.
RE		RE VĚRT',	to turn back.
DI		DI VĚRT',	to turn aside, or away.
A		A VĚRT',	to turn from, or away.
SUB		SUB VĚRT',	to turn under; to overthrow.
INTRO		IN TRO VĚRT',	to turn within. [wr
PER		PER VĚRT',	to turn thoroughly (in the wr
CON		CON VĚRT',	to turn altogether; to change.
RE	VĚRSE, *to turn; turned.*	RE VĚRSE',	to turn back; to change entirel
CON		CON VĚRSE',	to turn, or exchange (words).
PER		PER VĚRSE',	turned thoroughly (wrong).
A		A VĚRSE',	turned from or away.

SECTION XXXI.

DERIVATIVES FORMED BY SUFFIXES.

Here, as in the preceding Section, the parts of each derivative, fore being united, are given separately. The pupil, in reciting, sho in every case, spell both the radical and the derivative. He will this way, have the changes in form, which many of the radicals dergo on being united with suffixes, impressed more fully upon mind.

In reciting the definitions, the learner may often be questioned advantage, thus:—What part of the word BLACKEN means *make"? Ans.* EN. What does EN mean in the word SILKEN? A "*made of,*" &c.

EXERCISE 394.

RADICALS.	SUFFIXES.	EXAMPLES.	DEFINITIONS.
BLACK	EN	BLACK' *EN*,	to make black.
DEAF		DEAF' *EN*,	to make deaf.
FAT		FAT' *TEN*,	to make fat.
RIPE		RĪP' *EN*,	to make ripe.
HARD		HARD' *EN*,	to make hard.
WIDE		WĪD' *EN*,	to make wide.
SILK	EN*	SILK' *EN*,	made of silk.
HEMP		HEMP' *EN*,	made of hemp.
OAK		OAK' *EN*,	made of oak.
LEAD		LEAD' *EN*,	made of lead.
EARTH		EARTH' *EN*,	made of earth.
WOOD		WOOD' *EN*,	made of wood.

* On the use of ED and EN in the sense of "*made of,*" &c., see note, p. 141.

Exercise 395.

WALK	ED	WALK′ ED,	did walk.
TALK		TALK′ ED,	did talk.
WISH		WISH′ ED,	did wish.
MÖVE		MÖV′ ED,	did move.
PRÖVE		PRÖV′ ED,	did prove.
JUMP		JUMP′ ED,	did jump.
FIG′ŪRE	ED*	FIG′ ŪR ED,	adorned with figures.
*H*ON′OR		*H*ON′ OR ED,	treated with honor.
HŎN′EY		HŎN′ EY ED,	having honey.
SU′GAR		SU′ GAR ED,	covered with sugar.
HOE		HO′ ED,	loosened with a hoe.
SAW		SAW′ ED,	divided by a saw.

Exercise 396.

BLUNT	NESS.	BLUNT′ NESS,	quality of being blunt.
BRISK		BRISK′ NESS,	quality of being brisk.
GOOD		GOOD′ NESS,	quality of being good.
GRAND		GRAND′ NESS,	quality of being grand.
GREAT		GREAT′ NESS,	quality of being great.
LOOSE		LOOSE′ NESS,	quality of being loose.
PUB′LIC	ITY.	PUB LIC′ I TY,	quality of being public.
FALSE		FALS′ I TY,	quality of being false.
BRŪ′TAL		BRŪ TAL′ I TY,	quality of being brutal.
PURE		PU′ RI TY,	quality of being pure.
NO′BLE		NO BIL′ I TY,	quality of being noble.
A′BLE		A BIL′ I TY,	quality of being able.

Exercise 397.

PORE	OUS.	PO′ ROUS,	full of pores or small holes.
GLO′RY		GLO′ RI OUS,	full of glory.
VĬR′TUE		VĬR′ TU OUS,	having the nature of virtue.
FOG	Y.	FOG′ GY,	full of fog.
SAND		SAND′ Y,	full of sand.
MILK		MILK′ Y,	having the nature of milk.
SCORN	FUL.	SCORN′ FUL,	full of scorn.
SPOON		SPOON′ FUL,†	what a spoon will hold.
HAND		HAND′ FUL,†	what the hand will hold.
GLAD	LY.	GLAD′ LY,	in a glad manner.
BRAVE		BRAVE′ LY,	in a brave manner.
SHREWD		SHREWD′ LY,	in a shrewd manner.

* See note on preceding page.

† On the meaning of the suffix FUL, when used to form nouns, see note, p. 143.

Exercise 398.

GREEN	ISH.	GREEN' ISH,	somewhat green.
MULE		MŪL' ISH,	somewhàt like a mule.
SPAIN		SPAN' ISH,	belonging to Spain.
COIN	AGE.*	COIN' AGE,	the act of coining.
PÀSS		PÀSS' AGE,	the act of passing.
DRAIN		DRAIN' AGE,	the act of draining.
LEAK		LEAK' AGE,	an allowance for leaking.
SHRINK		SHRINK' AGE,	an allowance for shrinkin
FER'RY		FER' RI AGE,	fee for crossing a ferry.
WHĄRF		WHĄRF' AGE,	fee for landing at a whar
ANCH'OR		ANCH' OR AGE,	place for anchoring.
STEER		STEER' AGE,	the place of the steersma
CORD		CORD' AGE,	a collection of cords.

Exercise 399.

LAT'IN	ISM.	LAT' IN IȘM,	what is peculiar to Latin.
LU'THERAN		LU' THER AN IȘM,	what is peculiar to Luth
DES'POT		DES' POT IȘM,	what is peculiar to a des
STO'IC		STO' I CIȘM,	doctrines of the Stoics.
CLĔRK	SHIP.	CLĔRK' SHIP,	office of a clerk.
FRIEND		FRIEND' SHIP,	the rank or office of a fri
PART'NER		PART' NER SHIP,	rank or office of a partne
CHILD	HOOD.	CHILD' HOOD,	state of being a child.
BOY		BOY' HOOD,	state of being a boy.
WID'OW		WID' OW HOOD,	state of being a widow.
KING	DOM.	KING' DOM,	jurisdiction of a king.
DUKE		DUKE' DOM,	jurisdiction of a duke.
FREE		FREE' DOM,	state of being free.

Exercise 400.

READ	ABLE.	RĒAD' A BLE,	that may be read.
TRACE		TRACE' A BLE,	that may be traced.
CHANGE		CHANGE' A BLE,	that may be changed.
FOP	ERY.†	FOP' PER Y,	practice of a fop.
KNAVE		KNĀV' ER Y,	practice of a knave.
FISH		FISH' ER Y,	place of fishing.
BAKE		BĀK' ER Y,	place of baking.
EAST	WARD.	EAST' WARD,	toward the east.
WEST		WEST' WARD,	toward the west.
NORTH		NORTH' WARD,	toward the north.
SOUTH		SOUTH' WARD,	toward the south.

* On the use of the suffix AGE, see note, p. 143.
† On the signification of ERY, see note, p. 144.

SECTION XXXII.

In this Section the radicals are united with a variety of suffixes. ie meaning of each radical is given separately, while that of the ffix, as in the preceding Section, is presented in the definition of e derivative, with which it is combined. The pupil ought, how- 'er, to have an occasional review of the Section, in which the suf- ixes are explained in detail.

Exercise 401.

RADICALS.	SUFFIXES.	DERIVATIVES.	DEFINITIONS.
IN, 'e.	EOUS	IG′ NE OUS,	having the nature of fire.
	ESCENT	IG NES′ CENT,	emitting sparks.
	ITE*	IG NITE′,	to take fire.
	ITED	IG NĪT′ ED,	did take fire.
	ITING	IG NĪT′ ING,	continuing to take fire.
	ITION	IG NI″ TION,	act of taking fire.
	ITIBLE	IG NĪT′ I BLE,	that may be ignited.
	IFY	IG′ NI FY,	to form into fire.
	IFIED	IG′ NI FI ED,	did form into fire.
	IFYING	IG′ NI FY ING,	continuing to form into fire.

Exercise 402.

ITR, *ass.*	EOUS	VIT′ RE OUS,	of the nature of glass.
	EOUSNESS	VIT′ RE OUS NESS,	quality of being vitreous.
	IFY	VIT′ RI FY,	to change into glass.
	IFIED	VIT′ RI FI ED,	did vitrify.
	IFYING	VIT′ RI FY ING,	continuing to vitrify.
	IFIABLE	VIT′ RI FI A BLE,	that may be turned into glass.
	ESCENT	VI TRES′ CENT,	becoming glass.
	ESCENCE	VI TRES′ CENCE,	state of becoming glass.
	ESCIBLE	VI TRES′ CI BLE,	that may be turned into glass.

Exercise 403.

CT, *do.*	ED	ACT′ ED,	did act.
	ING	ACT′ ING,	continuing to act.
	IVE	ACT′ IVE,	tending to act; nimble.
	IVELY	ACT′ IVE LY,	in a manner active.
	IVITY	AC TIV′ I TY,	quality of being active.
	OR	ACT′ OR,	one who acts.
	RESS	ACT′ RESS,	female that acts.
	UATE	ACT′ U ATE,	to make, or cause to act.
	UATED	ACT′ U A TED,	did actuate.
	UATING	ACT′ U A TING,	continuing to actuate.
	UAL	ACT′ U AL,	relating to the act; real.

* The suffix ITE has the same meaning as ATE. See note, page 1.

Exercise 404.

Arbor,* *a tree; a shrub.*	AL	AR′ BOR AL,	relating to trees.
	EOUS	AR BO′ RE OUS,	having the nature of
	ESCENT	AR BO RES′ CENT,	branching out like a
	ET	AR′ BO RET,	a little tree, or shru
	ICAL	AR BOR′ IC AL,	relating to trees.
	IST	AR′ BOR IST,	one who makes tr
	OUS	AR′ BOR OUS,	having the nature o
	IZE	AR′ BOR IZE,	to take the shape of
	ARY	AR′ BO RA RY,	pertaining to a tree.
	ED	AR′ BOR ED,	furnished with an a

Exercise 405.

Dent,‡ *a tooth; a mark.*	AL	DENT′ AL,	relating to the teeth.
	ATE	DENT′ ATE,	made, or pointed lik
	ATED†	DENT′ A TED,	made, or pointed lik
	ED	DENT′ ED,	having dents or not
	ICLE	DENT′ I CLE,	a small tooth.
	ICULATE	DEN TIC′ U LATE,	having small teeth.
	ICULATELY§	DEN TIC′U LATE LY,	in a denticulate man
	IST	DENT′ IST,	a doctor for the teet
	ISTRY	DENT′ IS TRY,	the practice of a den
	ITION	DENT I″ TION,	the act of forming t
	OID	DENT′ OID,	having the form of a

Exercise 406.

*H*ĔRB, *a plant; a vegetable.*	ACEOUS	HĔRB A′ CEOUS,	of the nature of an
	AL	HĔRB′ AL,	pertaining to herbs.
	ALIST	HĔRB′ AL IST,	one skilled in herbs.
	ARY	HĔRB′ A RY,	a place where herbs
	ESCENT	HĔRB ES′ CENT,	growing into herbs.
	IST	HĔRB′ IST,	one skilled in herbs.
	Y	HĔRB′ Y,	having the nature of
	AGE	*H*ĔRB′ AGE,	herbs taken collecti
	OUS	HĔRB′ OUS,	full of herbs.
	LESS	*H*ĔRB′ LESS,	without herbs.

* Arbor, as an independent word in English, signifies a covered with branches of trees; a bower.

† Ated is a compound suffix, made up of Ate and Ed. them is here merely euphonic: dent*ated*, meaning the same as

‡ Dent, when used alone, means, "*to mark as with a to make a small hollow or notch.*"

§ This suffix is made up of Icle or Icule, (*small,*) Ate, (*to* and Ly, (*in a manner.*) Thus, by adding Ate to Icule, we g late, (*to make, or made small;*) and again, by adding Ly to I we get Iculately, (*in a manner made small.*)

SECTION XXXIII.

DERIVATIVES MADE OPPOSITES BY PREFIXES.

n this Section each radical is combined with two prefixes of op-
ite meaning; by which means the derivatives also become op-
ites.

Exercise 407.

FIXES.	RADICALS.	DERIVATIVES.	DEFINITIONS.
TE	DATE, *to note time.*	AN′ TE DATE,	to date before.
ST		POST′ DATE,	to date after.
	VĔRT, *to turn.*	AD VĔRT′,	to turn to.
		A VERT′,	to turn from or away.
	GRESS, *a going.*	IN′ GRESS,	a going in.
		E′ GRESS,	a going out.
	HALE, *to breathe.*	IN HALE′,	to breathe in.
		EX HALE′	to breathe out.
TI	PATHY, *feeling.*	AN TIP′ A THY,	a feeling against.
M		SYM′ PA THY,	a feeling for, or with.

Exercise 408.

NE	FACTOR, *a doer.*	BEN E FAC′ TOR,	a well-doer.
LE		MAL E FAC′ TOR,	an evil-doer.
N	SEMINATE, *to sow,*	CON SEM′ I NATE,	to sow together.
		DIS SEM′ I NATE,	to sow apart.
	MIGRATE, *to travel.*	EM′ I GRATE,	to travel out.
		IM′ MI GRATE,	to travel into.
	JECT, *to cast.*	E JECT′,	to cast out.
		IN JECT′,	to cast in.
	CLUDE, *to shut.*	IN CLUDE′,	to shut in.
		EX CLUDE′,	to shut out.

Exercise 409.

	PORT, *to carry.*	IM PORT′,	to carry in.
		EX PORT′,	to carry out.
	FUSE, *to pour.*	IN FUSE′,	to pour in.
		EF FUSE′,	to pour out.
O	PEL, *to drive.*	PRO PEL′,	to drive forward.
		RE PEL′,	to drive back.
	ROBE, *a gown.*	EN ROBE′,	to put on a robe.
		DIS ROBE′,	to take off a robe.
RA	MUNDANE, *pertaining to the world.*	IN FRA MUN′ DANE,	beneath the world.
RA		SU PRA MUN′ DANE,	above the world.

Exercise 410.

PRO	SPECT, *to look; a looking.*	PROS' PECT,	a looking ahead.
RETRO		RET' RO SPECT,	a looking back.
BENE	VOLENT, *wishing.*	BE NEV' O LENT,	well-wishing.
MALE		MA LEV' O LENT,	ill-wishing.
DYS	PEPSY, *digestion.*	DYS PEP' SY,	bad digestion.
EU		EU PEP' SY,	good digestion.
CON	FLUENT, *flowing.*	CON' FLU ENT,	flowing together.
DIF		DIF' FLU ENT,	flowing apart.
SUPER	FLUOUS, *flowing.*	SU PER' FLU OUS,	overflowing.
SUBTER		SUB TER' FLU OUS,	under-flowing.
ANTE	DILUVIAN, *relating to the flood.*	AN TE DI LU' VI AN,	before the flood.
POST		POST DI LU' VI AN,	after the flood.

SECTION XXXIV.

COMPOUND WORDS.

In this Section the compound words are first separated into the simple words composing them: the meaning of each part respectively being placed under each in *italics*. The two parts are then put together again, and defined, as one word.

Exercise 411.

1ST PART.	2ND PART.	COMPOUNDS.	DEFINITIONS.
DEM, *people.*	AGOGUE, *a leader.*	DEM' A GOGUE,	a factious leader of the people.
PED, *child.*		PED' A GOGUE,	leader of children; a schoolmaster.
NOCT, *night.*	AMBULIST, *a walker.*	NOC TAM' BU LIST,	one that walks by night, *i. e.*, in sleep.
SOMN, *sleep.*		SOM NAM' BU LIST,	a sleep-walker.
PHIL, *love,*	ANTHROPY, *mankind.*	PHI LAN' THRO PY,	love of mankind.
MIS, *hatred.*		MIS AN' THRO PY,	hatred of mankind.
MON, *one.*	ARCHY, *government.*	MON' ARCH Y,	government of one person.
HEPT, *seven.*		HEP' TARCH Y,	government by seven persons.
OLIG, *few.*		OL' I GARCH Y,	government of a few.

Exercise 415.

Tri, *three.*	ennial, *year or yearly.*	Tri en' ni al,	pertaining to years.
Sept, *seven.*		Sep ten' ni al,	pertaining to years.
Cent, *hundred.*		Cen ten' ni al,	pertaining hundred y
Mili, *thousand.*		Mil len' ni al,	pertaining thousand
Fructi, *fruit.*	ferous, *bearing.*	Fruc tif' er ous,	bearing, or p ing fruit.
Flori, *flower.*		Flo rif' er ous,	bearing, or p ing flower
Odori, *scent.*		O do rif' er ous,	bearing, or ing odor.
Auri, *gold.*		Au rif' er ous,	bearing, or ing gold.
Argenti, *silver.*		Ar gent if' er ous,	bearing, or ing silver.

Exercise 416.

Stupe, *stupid.*	faction, *act of making.*	Stu pe fac' tion,	act of makir pid; stupi
Putre, *rotten.*		Pu tre fac' tion,	act of making coming rot
Denti, *tooth.*	frice, *rubbing.*	Dent' i frice,	preparation or clean the
Cūbi, *cube.*	form, *shape.*	Cūb' i form,	having the f a cube.
Cruci, *cross.*		Crū' ci form,	having the f a cross.
Ovi, *egg.*		O' vi form,	having the f an egg.

Exercise 417.

Melli, *honey.*	fluous, *flowing.*	Mel lif' lu ous,	flowing with sweet.
Felli, *gall.*		Fel lif' lu ous,	flowing with bitter.
Igni, *fire.*		Ig nif' lu ous,	flowing with
Tri, *three.*	gamy, *marriage.*	Trig' a my,	the having o wives or hus
Poly, *many.*		Po lyg' a my,	plurality of or husband
Febri, *fever.*	fuge, *a chasing away.*	Feb' ri fuge,	that which away or subdu
Vermi, *worm.*		Verm' i fuge,	that which away or expels

Exercise 418.

[EXA,	GON, *angle.*	HEX' A GON,	a figure having six angles and sides.
[CTA, *ght.*		OC' TA GON,	a figure having eight sides.
[OLY, *any.*		POL' Y GON,	a figure having many angles.
[OLY, *any.*	GLOT, *tongue.*	POL' Y GLOT,	containing many tongues.
[OMO, *me.*	GENEOUS, *having the nature.*	HO MO GE' NE OUS,	having the same nature.
[ETERO, *her.*		HET E RO GE' NE OUS,	having a different nature.

Exercise 419.

[ELLI, *ar.*	GEROUS, *carrying.*	BEL LIG' ER OUS,	carrying on war.
[RINI, *air.*		CRI NIG' ER OUS,	carrying, or having hair.
[ANI, *ool.*		LA NIG' ER OUS,	carrying, or having wool.
[UTO *lf.*	GRAPH, *writing or marking.*	AU' TO GRAPH,	the hand-writing of one's self.
[ELE, *r off.*		TEL' E GRAPH,	a contrivance to convey news far off.
[AGNI, *rge.*	LOQUENCE, *talk.*	MAG NIL' O QUENCE,	big talk; pompous language.
[RANDI, *rand.*		GRAN DIL' O QUENCE,	great talk; lofty speaking.

Exercise 420.

[HIRO, *and.*	GRAPHY, *a writing; marking; description.*	CHI ROG' RA PHY,	hand-writing.
[IO, *fe.*		BI OG' RA PHY,	a writing, or history of one's self.
[ENO, *ort.*		STE NOG' RA PHY,	short-hand writing.
[YPO, *pe.*		TY POG' RA PHY,	a marking with types; printing.
[OPO, *lace.*		TO POG' RA PHY,	a description of places.
[EO, *rth.*		GE OG' RA PHY,	a description of the earth.
[ITHO, *one.*		LI THOG' RA PHY,	art of marking or engraving on stone.
[ETHO, *ght.*		OR THOG' RA PHY,	correct writing; spelling.

EXERCISE 421.

GEO, *earth.*	LOGY, *word; reason; science.*	GE OL' O GY,	science of the ation of the ea
ZOO, *animal.*		ZO OL' O GY,	science of anima
THEO, *God.*		THE OL' O GY,	the science treats of God.
CONCHO, *shell.*		CONCH OL' O GY,	science of shells
CHRONO, *time.*		CHRO NOL' O GY,	science of co ing time or da
EQUI, *equal.*	LATERAL, *pertaining to the side.*	E QUI LAT' ER AL,	having equal si
QUADRI, *four.*		QUAD RI LAT' ER AL,	having four side
MULTI, *many.*		MUL TI LAT' ER AL,	having many si

EXERCISE 422.

SOLI, *alone.*	LOQUY, *talk.*	SO LIL' O QUY,	talking alone, c one's self.
IDO, *image.*	LATRY, *worship.*	I DOL' A TRY,	worship of idols
HELIO, *sun.*		HE LI OL' A TRY,	worship of the
CHRYSO, *gold.*	LITE, *stone.*	CHRYS' O LĪTE,	a precious stone
ORNITHO, *bird.*		OR NITH' O LITE,	a bird changed stone.
MONO, *one.*	LOGUE, *discourse; commandment.*	MON' O LOGUE,	discourse to self; soliloqu
DECA, *ten.*		DEC' A LOGUE,	the ten comm nments.

EXERCISE 423.

AERO, *air.*	METER, *a measure.*	A ER OM' E TER,	an instrument measuring the
CHRONO, *time.*		CHRO NOM' E TER,	an instrument measuring time
TRI, *three.*		TRIM' E TER,	a poetic line of measures, or fe
HEXA, *six.*		HEX AM' E TER,	a poetic line o measures, or fe
LOGO, *word.*	MACHY, *fight.*	LO GOM' A CHY,	fight, or war words.
NAU, *ship.*		NAU' MA CHY,	naval battle; fight.

OSMO, *world.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
ERO, *air.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
OLY, *many.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
RI, *tree.*		[illegible]
UADRI, *four.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
OLY, *many.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRO, *star.*		[illegible]
CO, *house.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
ECTERO, *second.*		[illegible]
LONO, *one.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
SALM, *psalm*	[illegible]	[illegible]
AN, *all.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
OSM, *world.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
ONO, *one.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
RI, *tree.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
U, *two.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
RI, *tree.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
LENI, *all.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
INI, *all.*	[illegible]	[illegible]
AS, *pious.*	[illegible]	[illegible]

* This is a term in [illegible] groups islands in the Pacific ocean.

Exercise 427.

Ovi, *egg.*	PAROUS, *producing.*	O VIP' A ROUS,	producing egg
Vermi, *worm.*		VER MIP' A ROUS,	producing wo
Cyclo, *circle.*	PEDIA, *knowledge; science.*	CY CLO PE' DI A,	circle of the and sciences.
Quadru, *four.*	PED, *a foot.*	QUAD' RU PED,	a four-footed mal.
Multi, *many.*		MUL' TI PED,	many-footed.
Hydro, *water.*	PHOBIA, *dread.*	HY DRO PHO' BI A,	dread of w canine madn
Hippo, *horse.*	POTAMUS, *river.*	HIP PO POT' A MUS,	a river-horse.

Exercise 428.

Tele, *far off.*	SCOPE, *a view or sight.*	TEL' E SCOPE,	instrument to things far off.
Micro, *small.*		MI' CRO SCOPE,	instrument to things minut
Sol, *sun.*	STICE, *a standing.*	SOL' STICE,	apparent star still of the su
Armi, *arms.*		ARM' IS TICE,	a standing sti arms; truce.
Philo, *love.*	SOPHY, *wisdom.*	PHI LOS' O PHY,	love of wisc knowledge.
Mono, *one.*	THEISM, *belief in a God.*	MON' O THE IṢM,	belief in one only.
Poly, *many.*		POL' Y THE IṢM,	belief in Gods.

Exercise 429.

Penta, *five.*	TEUCH, *book.*	PEN' TA TEŪCH,	the five book Moses.
Pyro, *fire.*	TECHNIC, *relating to art.*	PY RO TECH' NIC,	relating to the a making fire-w
Poly, *many.*		POL Y TECH' NIC,	relating to arts.
Proto, *first.*	TYPE, *mark; emblem.*	PRO' TO TYPE,	first-type; ori pattern or m
Stereo, *solid.*		STE' RE O TYPE,	solid type; of metallic ty
Carni, *flesh.*	VOROUS, *eating or devouring.*	CAR NIV' O ROUS,	flesh-eating, o vouring.
Grani, *grain.*		GRA NIV' O ROUS,	grain-eating, o vouring.
Herbi, *herb.*		HERB IV' O ROUS,	herb-eating, o vouring.

SECTION XXXV.

PAUSES AND OTHER MARKS USED IN WRITING.

he Comma (,) denotes the shortest pause; the Semicolon (;) a se double that of the comma; the Colon (:) a pause double that ie semicolon; and the Period (.) a pause double that of the colon.

he Interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked; as, *at is truth?*

he Exclamation point (!) denotes some strong or sudden emotion he mind; as, *O death! where is thy sting?*

he Dash (—) denotes a sudden pause, or change of subject.

he Parenthesis [()] is used to include an explanatory sentence.

he Brackets ([ ]) are used to include words that serve to explain preceding word or sentence; as, Newton, [the Philosopher,] was eat Astronomer.

he Quotation (" ") is used to include a passage that is taken ı some other author; as, "*Know thyself.*"

he Apostrophe (') denotes the possessive case; as, *John's hat;* he omission of one or more letters of a word; as, *us'd* for *used.*

he Ellipsis (——) denotes that some letters in a word are omitted; *L——d* for *Lord.*

he Hyphen (-) is used to connect compound words; as, *land-mark;* , to mark the division of a word.

he Caret (∧) is used to show that something has been omitted ugh mistake; thus, *Chales*[r]*; Virtue*[is] *amiable.*

he Section (§) is used to divide a book or chapter into parts.

he Paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

he Index or hand (☞) points out a paragraph, which is to be icularly observed.

he Asterisk (*), the Obelisk (†), the Double Dagger (‡), the llel (‖), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the er to notes, in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

he Brace (}) is used to connect several words with one com- ı term.

he Diaeresis (¨) is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show they belong to two distinct syllables; thus, *orthoëpy.*

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

he first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other e of writing, should begin with a capital.

he first word after a period, and after the interrogation and ex- ıation points, when they follow a complete sentence.

ll names of the Deity; as, *Lord, Jehovah.*

roper names of persons, places, mountains, oceans, seas, lakes, rs, ships, &c. Adjectives derived from proper names; as, *English, ıch.* The first word of every line of poetry. The pronoun I, and interjection *O.* The titles of books; as, *Webster's Dictionary.*

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING.

A. A. S.—Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B.—Bachelor of Arts.
Acct.—Account.
Al.—Alabama.
A. M. { Master of Arts. Before Noon. In the year of the world.
Apr.—April.
Ark.—Arkansas.
Aug.—August.
B. C.—Before Christ.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
Cal.—California.
Co.—Company or County.
Col.—Colonel.
Cr.—Credit or Creditor.
Conn. or Ct.—Connecticut.
D. C.—District of Columbia.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
Dec.—December.
Do. or Ditto.—The same.
Dr.—Doctor or Debtor.
Del.—Delaware.
E. G.—For example.
Eng.—England or English.
Esq.—Esquire.
Etc.—And so forth.
Feb.—February.
Fr.—France or French.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
Fl.—Florida.
Gov.—Governor.
Ga.—Georgia.
Hon.—Honorable.
Ib. or Ibid.—In the same place.
Ill.—Illinois.
Inst.—Instant.
Ind.—Indiana.
Io.—Iowa.
Jan.—January.
Ky.—Kentucky.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
L. S.—Place of the Seal.
Lou. or La.—Louisiana.
Mass.—Massachusetts.
M. B.—Bachelor of Physic.
Md.—Maryland.
Me.—Maine.
Messrs.—Gentlemen or Sirs.
Mich.—Michigan.
Miss.—Mississippi.
Mo.—Missouri.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
Mr.—Master or Mister.
Mrs.—Mistress.
MS.—Manuscript.
MSS.—Manuscripts.
N. B.—Take notice.
N. C.—North Carolina.
N. H.—Hampshire.
N. J.—New Jersey.
No.—Number.
Nov.—November.
N. Y.—New York.
O.—Ohio.
Oct.—October.
O. S.—Old Style.
Pa.—Pennsylvania.
Per Cent.—By the hundred.
P. M.—Post-Master or Afternoon
P. O.—Post-Office.
Pres.—President.
Prof.—Professor.
P. S.—Postscript.
Q.—Question or Queen. [strated
Q. E. D.—Which was to be demon
Q. E. F.—Which was to be done.
Rep.—Representative.
Rev.—Reverend or Revelation.
R. I.—Rhode Island.
S. C.—South Carolina.
Sec.—Section or Secretary.
Sen.—Senator or Senior.
Sept.—September.
St.—Saint or Street.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
ss.—To wit: namely.
Ten.—Tennessee.
Tex.—Texas.
Ult.—The last, or last month.
U. S. A.—United States of [America
Va.—Virginia.
Viz.—To wit: namely.
Vt.—Vermont.
Wis.—Wisconsin.

QUOTATIONS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES.

WHICH ARE FREQUENTLY USED IN WRITING OR SPEAKING ENGLISH.

Ab initio—From the beginning.
Ad finem—To the end.
Ad hominem—To the man.
Ad infinitum—Without limit.
Ad libitum—At pleasure.
Ad valorem—According to value.
Alias—Otherwise.
Alibi—Elsewhere; proof of having been elsewhere.
Alma mater—A cherishing mother.
Anglice—In English.
Bona fide—In good faith.
Compos mentis—Of a sound mind.
Cornu copiæ—The horn of plenty.
Dei Gratia—By the grace of God.
De facto—In fact; in deed.
De jure—By right, or law.
Dramatis personæ—Actors representing the characters in a play.
E pluribus unum—One formed of many. The motto of the United [States.
Ergo—Therefore.
Excelsior—More lofty.
Ex officio—By virtue of office.
Ex parte—On one side.
Fac simile—A close imitation.
Habeas corpus—You may have the [body.
Hic jacet—Here he lies.
Incognito—Unknown; disguised.
In statu quo—In the same state.
In toto—Altogether.
Ipse dixit—He said; an assertion.
Ipso facto—In fact.
Lapsus linguæ—A slip of the [tongue.
Literatim—Letter for letter.
Lusus naturæ—A freak of nature.
Magna Charta—The great charter.
Malum per se—An evil of itself.
Mala fide—In bad faith.
Maximum—The greatest.
Memento mori—Be mindful of [death.
Minimum—The smallest.
Mirabile dictu—Wonderful to tell.
Modus operandi—Mode of operating.
Multum in parvo—Much in a [little.
Nem. con.—No one opposing; unanimously.
Ne plus ultra—The utmost extent.
Nolens volens—Unwilling or willing.
Nisi prius—Unless before.
Non compos mentis—Not of a sound mind.
Passim—Everywhere.
Per annum—By the year.
Per diem—By the day.
Post mortem—After death.
Prima facie—On the first appearance.
Pro bono publico—For the public [good.
Pro et con—For and against.
Pro tempore (Pro. tem.)—For the [time.
Quantum—How much.
Quantum sufficit—Sufficient quantity.
Quondam—Formerly.
Sanctum sanctorum—The Holy of Holies.
Secundum artem—According to [art.
Sine die—Without day specified.
Sine qua non—That which is indispensable.
Suaviter in modo—Agreeably in [manner.
Summum bonum—The chief good.
Terra firma—Solid earth.
Una voce—With one voice.
Ultra—Beyond; excessive.
Veni, Vidi, Vici—I came, I saw, [I conquered.
Versus—Against.
Via—By the way of.
Vice versa—The terms being exchanged.
Viva voce—With the living voice.
Vide—See.
Vox populi—The voice of the [people.
Beau monde—The gay world.
Bon mot—A lively phrase; a jest.
Cap a pie—From head to foot.
En masse—All together.
Melee—A conflict; a fight.
Nonchalance—Indifference.
Sang froid—Coolness; unconcern.
Soiree—An evening entertainment.
Sans souci—Without care or [anxiety.

Exercise 432.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ann	I′ da	Car′ o line	Ma til′ da
Blanche	Ju dith	Cath a rine	Me lin da
Grace	Lau ra	Cyn thi a	Me lis sa
Jane	Lo is	Chris ti′ na	Mi ner va
Kate	Lu cy	Cla ris sa	Mi ran da
Rose	Mar tha	Deb′ o rah	Pris cil la
Ruth	Ma ry	De li a	Re bec ca
Ag′ nes	Nan cy	Dor o thy	Sa li na
Al ice	No ra	El ea nor	Sa bri na
An na	Ol ive	Em e line	So phi a
Co ra	Phe be	Em i ly	Try phe na
Dor cas	Ra chel	Ev e line	A de′ li a
El la	Rho da	E li′ za	A me li a
El len	Sa rah	Har′ ri et	An ge li′ na
Em ma	Stel la	I re′ na	Ar a bel la
Es ther	Su san	Jo′ se phine	Cor de′ li a
Eu nice	Tir zah	Ju li a	E liz a beth
Fan ny	Ab′ i gail	Jo an′ na	Hen ri et′ ta
Flo ra	Ad a line	Lou i sa	Is a bel la
Fran ces	Al mi′ ra	Lu cin da	La vin′ i a
Ger trude	A man da	Lu cre tia	Le o no′ ra
Han nah	Au gus ta	Lyd′ i a	Me het′ a bel
Hel en	An toin ette′	Mar ga ret	Oc ta vi a
Hes ter	Be lin′ da	Mir i am	Vic to ri a
Hul dah	Char′ lotte	Ma ri′ a	Vir gin i a

Exercise 433.

NAMES OF THE STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS.

STATE.	CAPITAL.	STATE.	CAPITAL.
Maine,	Au gus′ ta.	Flor′ i da,	Tal la has′ see
New Hamp′ shire,	Con′ cord.	Mis sis sip′ pi,	Jack′ son.
Ver mont′,	Mont pel′ ier.	Lou′ is i an′ a,	Ba′ ton Rouge
Mas sa chu′ setts,	Bos′ ton.	Tex′ as,	Aus′ tin.
Con nec′ ti cut,	Hart′ ford *and* New Ha′ ven.	O hi′ o,	Co lum′ bus.
Rhode Isl′ and,	Prov′ i dence *and* New′ port.	In di an′ a,	In di an ap o lis.
New York,	Al′ ba ny.	Il li nois′,	Spring′ field.
New Jer′ sey,	Tren′ ton.	Ken tuck′ y,	Frank′ fort.
Penn syl va′ ni a,	Har′ ris burg.	Ten nes see′,	Nash′ ville.
Del′ a ware,	Do′ ver.	Mich′ i gan,	Lan′ sing.
Ma′ ry land,	An nap′ o lis.	Wis con′ sin,	Mad′ i son.
Vir gin′ i a,	Rich′ mond.	I′ o wa,	Des Moines′.
North Car o li′ na,	Ra′ leigh.	Mis sou′ ri,	Jef′ fer son City.
South Car o li′ na,	Co lum′ bi a.	Ar kan′ sas,	Lit′ tle Rock′.
Geor′ gi a,	Mil′ ledge ville.	Min ne so′ ta,	St. Paul.
Al a bam′ a,	Mont gom′ er y.	Kan′ sas,	Le comp′ ton.
		Or′ e gon,	Sa′ lem.

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